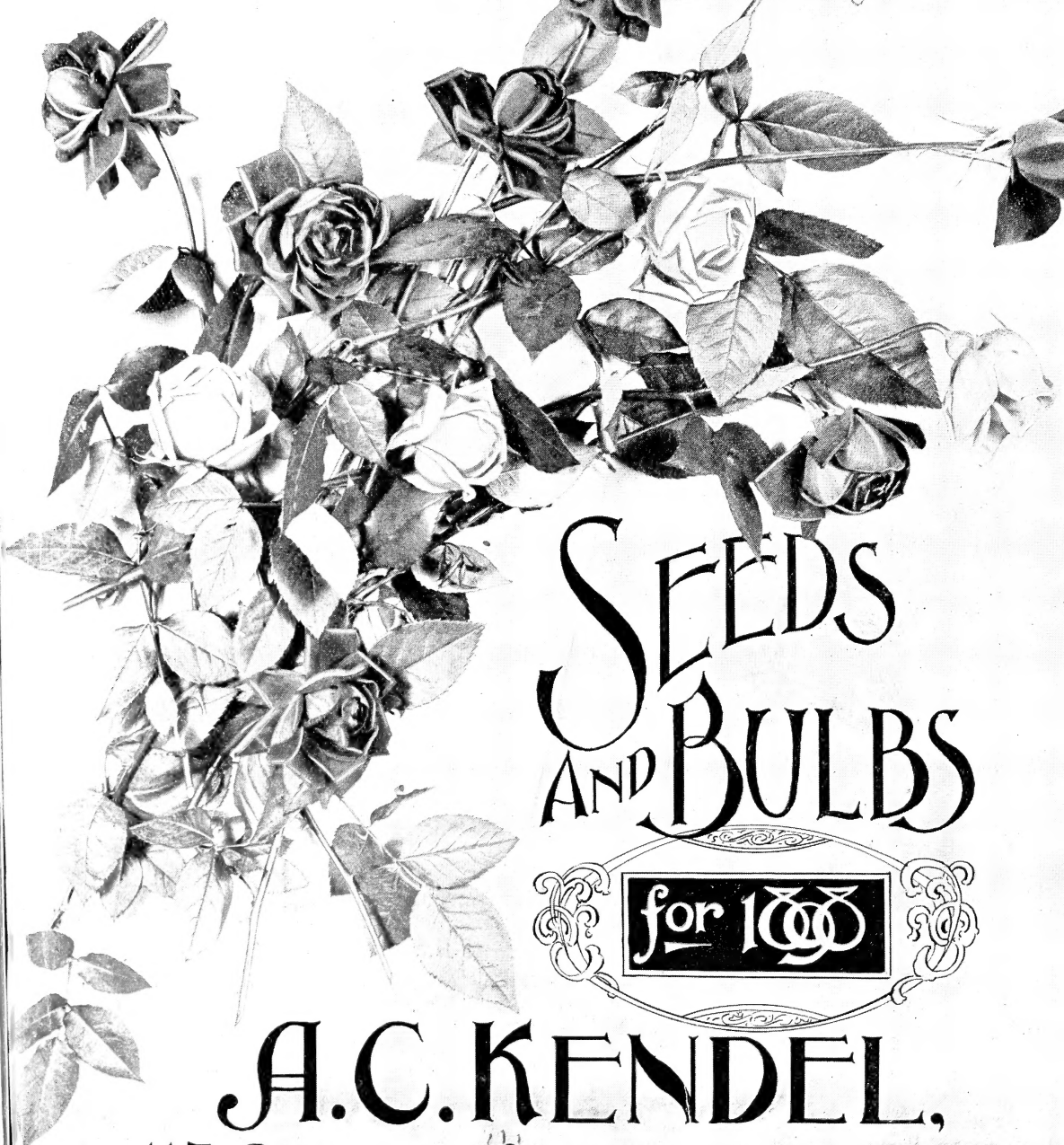


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62.67
ESTABLISHED
1839



SEEDS
AND BULBS



A.C. KENDEL,
115 ONTARIO ST. CLEVELAND, O.

Remarks to Purchasers.

A CATALOGUE, to meet the requirements for which it is designed, should, in our opinion, be a simple, unbiased statement of facts, without exaggeration or glowing descriptions. We have endeavored to adhere strictly to this principle and can truthfully say, that our descriptions are as nearly true as we can make them.

It is generally known that some varieties of one kind of seed prove more satisfactory in one section than another, and where any preference has been shown, it has been in favor of varieties known and raised in this locality.

The cost of seed is a small item compared with the value of a successful crop. Nothing for which money is expended brings so large a return, if the seeds are of first quality; **AND NOTHING CAUSES GREATER VEXATION THAN WORTHLESS SEED.** Therefore it is of the utmost importance that great care should be used in making selections, and orders should be placed only with seedsmen of known experience.

We do not send out agents or peddlers, nor do we supply seeds to be sold on commission. Much disappointment may be avoided by refusing to buy the ordinary cheap seeds sent out on commission.

If you have no use for seeds, you will confer a favor by handing this Catalogue to some neighbor who may wish to make selections from it.

OUR TERMS ARE NET CASH.

OUR PRICES.—We shall adhere as closely as possible to the prices quoted in this Catalogue, but the market value of some seeds is variable. This is most noticeable in grass, clover and field seeds, onion sets and seed potatoes. Quotations for such articles will be furnished on application.

ORDERS, to secure prompt attention, should be accompanied with remittance, or satisfactory references.

REMITTANCES may be made at our risk by draft, money order, cash by express, express money order, or in registered letter, or, in sums of two dollars or less, by ordinary mail. Postage stamps may be sent for amounts less than one dollar.

SEEDS BY MAIL.—Seeds can be sent to any part of the United States at the rate of 8 CENTS PER POUND. Customers desiring their seeds sent by mail will therefore please add to catalogue price sufficient to pay postage at that rate. Peas, Beans, etc., postage will be 15 CENTS PER QUART; Corn, 10 CENTS PER QUART. The ounce and the packet will be sent postage free. **PARTICULAR ATTENTION** is invited to this, for when omitted the cost of postage will be deducted.

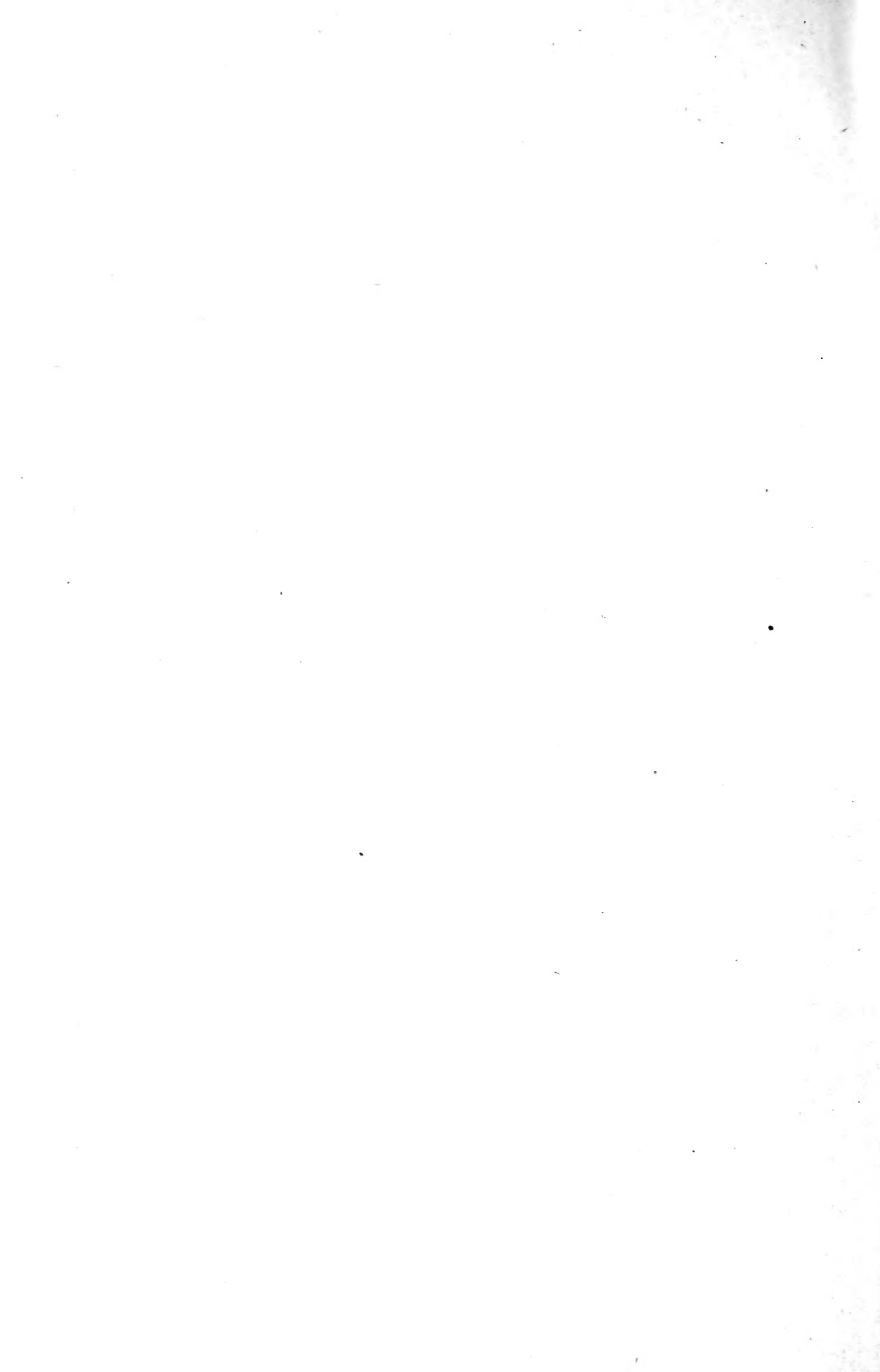
ADDRESS, ETC.—In ordering, please be particular to sign your NAME, also that of your Postoffice, County and State plainly; also mention the mode of conveyance you prefer—whether by mail, express or freight. Serious delays are sometimes occasioned by failing to give attention to these matters.

BAGS ARE FURNISHED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES: Quarter bushel, 5 cents; half bushel, 8 cents; one bushel, 10 cents; two bushels, 13 cents each.

In remitting for orders, please add a sum to cover the cost of the necessary bags.

WARRANTS.—We would repeat our remarks of former years, and assure our friends that no pains have been spared to have all our seeds of the very best quality and purity. At the same time we wish it distinctly understood that we do not warrant the same to produce any particular result. Owing to the fact that the ultimate success of a crop depends upon so many contingencies, we cannot hold ourselves responsible for failure; still, having tested our entire stock as to the germinating power, we do not hesitate to recommend it with full confidence, but if possibly any seed should prove really deficient in this respect, we will consider it only justice to replace it to the extent of its cost.

REMEMBER POSTAGE.



LAWN GRASS SEED.



THERE is perhaps nothing which so adds to the beauty and attractiveness of the place we call home, as a smooth, fine, well-kept lawn. It is like the setting of a fine gem. It ought not to be a difficult matter to convince our customers of this, when so many fine lawns greet us on every hand.

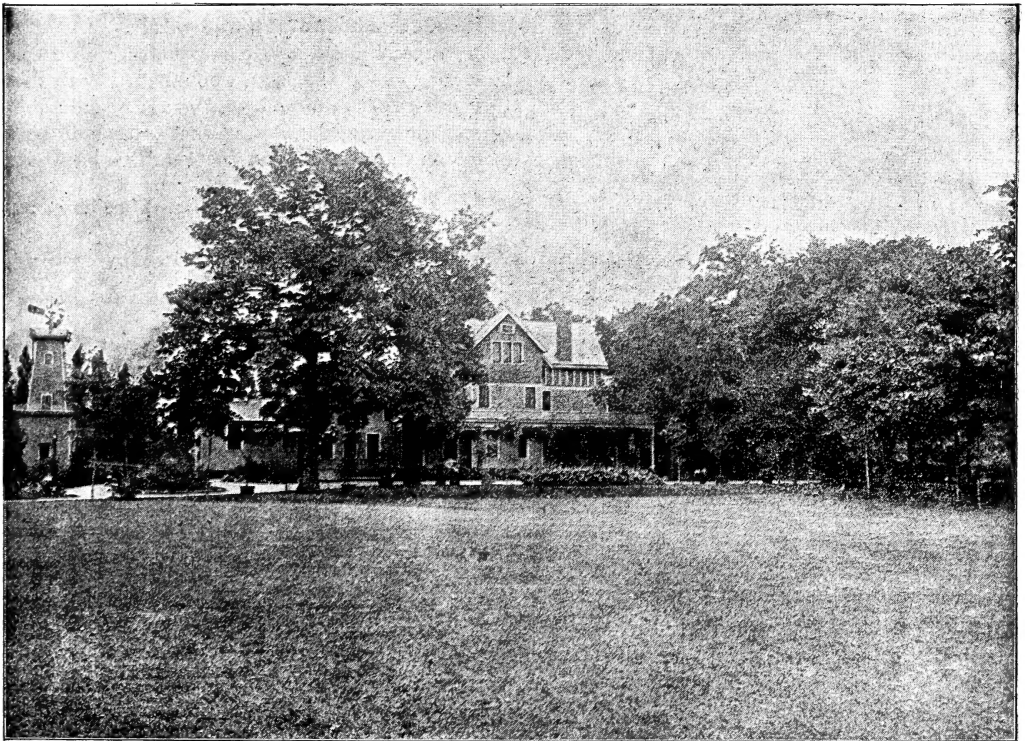
We wish it were as easy to convince them that we have made it our business to create the want and supply the demand for a strictly high grade article in Lawn Grass Seed, which we have done for many years.

There is much deception practiced in mixing and selling seeds for lawns, but we can truthfully say that we spare no pains or expense, to secure the best and cleanest grasses

Quality. adapted to our soil and climate, *that it is possible to procure* and we may add, that we attribute the success of our **Extra Mixed Lawn Grass Seed** largely to the purity of the seeds we use, as well as the proper proportions in which we mix the different kinds together.

As with almost every article of merit, substitutions are offered for our Lawn Seed. We therefore caution our customers to buy their seeds at headquarters, and save themselves

Caution. from disappointment caused by having grading-contractors and gardeners sow seed of an inferior grade at a less price than the best, after a greater or less outlay of money and labor. If this picture "A really fine Lawn," is on the label it is genuine.



In order to obtain **A REALLY FINE LAWN,** there are several requisites—a good depth of rich soil, properly drained; a very heavy dressing of thoroughly decayed manure or PURE BONE DUST; nicety of grading in levels and slopes; a firm and smooth surface upon which to sow the seed, and a SUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF THE VERY BEST LAWN GRASS SEED SUITED TO THE SITUATION. The latter item is of prime importance.

LAWN GRASS SEED.—Continued.

A rich soil of good depth and liberally fertilized will maintain a fine green sward many years, provided a small quantity of seed is sown and raked in when the grass begins to grow, in the spring. Fresh manure should never be used in making a lawn; when decaying it is liable to allow an uneven settling of the soil, and in addition is so full of weed seed, that the lawn is practically ruined.

Manure vs. **Bone Dust.** We have found **Pure Raw Bone Dust**, of which we have the best grade to be had, the best and safest fertilizer for general purposes. It is clean, easily applied, effective and odorless. It is cheaper than manure, as twenty-five pounds of Bone Dust is equal in fertilizing qualities to a wagon load of manure, and in addition, does not require an extra man to spread it on. For a new lawn or garden, use at the rate

of 1,000 lbs. to the acre or about one pound for every five by ten feet of surface; for an old lawn use one pound for every ten by ten feet.

Make a smooth surface with harrow and rake, and use a roller to make it firm and even BEFORE SOWING THE SEED. After sowing, cover the seed well, by raking it in, and

How. again use the roller to finish the work. Use five bushels, or even more, of the best lawn seed per acre, or about one quart for every ten by fifteen feet of surface.

In this latitude there is no season more favorable for sowing than the last of August or first of September. Sown at this time the grass will be strong enough to winter over safely; and the weeds which will inevitably appear, will not have time to mature and scatter their seed, being mostly annual plants. It is usually then necessary to scatter a little seed on the

When. lawn in the spring to fill in the bare spots, where the grass has been winter-killed.

If the seeding must be done in the spring it should be done as early as possible, so that the young grass may be strong enough to withstand the heat of midsummer. It may be sown soon after the 1st of April, or as soon as the ground is dry enough to rake without lumping, and if sown before the middle of May, it will produce a beautiful lawn by July.

In consequence of the frequent cutting required, the grasses have no time to mature seed for re-seeding the ground; therefore, in order to keep the lawn well-stocked with the

Re-Seeding. proper varieties of grass, and not allow noxious weeds and wild grass to gain the ascendancy, *there should be a sowing of seed made every spring, together with a liberal dressing of bone dust, and a good raking given to loosen the surface and incorporate the fresh sown seed with the soil.*

If the above directions are carefully followed, and the weather is right a fine lawn may be expected.

If the weeds become too numerous to pull or cut out, sow a quantity of white clover rather thickly, and the weeds will disappear soon after the clover gets well established.

Look for the Picture "A REALLY FINE LAWN," on the Label.

EXTRA MIXED LAWN GRASS SEED.....	Per quart.....	15c.	4 quarts.....	50c.
	Peck.....	88c.	Bushel.....	\$3.50
PURE RAW BONE DUST.....	Per lb.....	5c.	25 lbs.....	1.00
	100 lbs.....	\$3.50.	Bbl. (200 lbs. net)...	5.00

For other Fertilizers see last page.

SPECIALTIES IN THIS CATALOGUE ARE:

Lawn Seed and Bone Dust, above on this page.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt Cauliflower, page 9.

Pascal and Golden-Self Blanching Celery, page 10.

Kendel's Early Giant Sweet Corn, on back cover page.

Frankfort Head and Excelsior Head (New) Lettuce, page 15.

Useful Information About Mushrooms, page 17.

Kendel's First of All and Allan's Dwarf Telephone (New) Peas, pages 20-21.

A Fine Assortment of Asters, page 35.

A Complete List of Pansies, page 43.

Imperial Japanese Morning-glories. The grandest addition to our list of vines in years, page 42.

A collection of the best varieties of
Sweet Peas.

Many new and the choicest old varieties of
French Cannas.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.



Unless specially noted we will sell one-fourth bushel and upwards at bushel rates, less than four quarts at quart rates, except packets, which are at packet rates.

At the pound rate we sell quantities of FOUR OUNCES and upwards. Less than FOUR OUNCES are sold at OUNCE AND PACKET RATES.

In ordering seeds to be sent by mail, please do not forget to read "SEEDS BY MAIL" on the cover page.

ARTICHOKE. (*Artichoke*)

Sow the seed in April and May, and when large enough, transplant into rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows. When cold weathersets in tie the leaves together, so the plants will occupy less space and bank the earth to the top, and in the spring fork in a dressing of manure. They reach maturity the second year, and require deep, rich, sandy loam with plenty of manure. If they are to be treated as annuals the seed should be sown in February in a hot-bed, and transplanted in May. The heads should be cut off before the flowers expand, as after that they are unfit for cooking, and if they are allowed to ripen, the plant becomes exhausted and will produce no more that season. The bulbs of the Jerusalem Artichoke are used extensively as feed for swine and make also a palatable vegetable, being prepared like salsify, and are also used for pickles. The tops may be cut and cured and used as dry fodder.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
French Globe. The standard and best variety	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$3 00
	QT.	PECK.	BU.
Jerusalem. (Tubers).....	\$0 25	\$1 00	\$3 50

ASPARAGUS. (*Spargel*.)

A bed of Asparagus, when properly made, lasts many years; it should find a place in every garden; and to those who grow vegetables on a large scale, the Asparagus crop is a reliable one. Asparagus roots may be purchased in the spring or may be grown from seed sown in April or May, in good soil, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart. The permanent beds should be made VERY RICH WITH WELL-ROTTED MANURE, and thoroughly worked over to a depth of nearly two feet. The asparagus roots (either one or two years old) are transplanted into this bed, setting them in rows three feet apart, leaving about twelve inches between the plants in the row.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Palmetto. Of southern origin, very desirable; bright green.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 50
Conover's Colossal. Large and prolific.....	05	10	50
Barr's Mammoth. Very large, tender stalks; almost white.....	05	10	50

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Conover's Colossal. One year.....	Per hundred, \$0 70; per thousand, \$6 00
Conover's Colossal. Two years.....	" " 80; " " 7 00

BEANS. Dwarf or Bush. (*Busch Bohnen*)

Dwarf Beans, as a rule, are both hardier and earlier than the running sorts. They are usually planted to a depth of about two inches and in rows from two to three feet apart, according to the character of the soil, which, to be best adapted to their germination, growth and yield, should be light, dry, warm and RICH.

No beans will be sold at less than 50c. for 4 quarts.

	PKT.	QT.	BUSH.
Cleveland's Improved Red Valentine. Very early, round pod.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$3 00
Warren's Bush. Vigorous and upright in growth; broad, flat pods that are tender and of good flavor.....	10	30	4 00
Canadian Wonder. Large, flat, green pods.....	10	30	4 00
Emperor William. A flat, green podded variety, very prolific and early. White seed.....	10	25	4 00
Rob Roy, or Long Yellow Six Weeks. Excellent early, flat string bean.....	10	25	3 00
Refugee. Later sort; very productive; round, stringless pods; planted extensively both early and late.....	10	25	3 00
Burpee's Bush Lima. A dwarf variety of the Pole Lima. We find that they do not bear continuously, hence to prolong the period of picking, two or three plantings should be made.....	15	30	6 00

DWARF WAX BEANS.

	PKT.	QT.	BU.
Black Wax. Early; round-podded; stringless; black seed.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$3 00
Improved Golden Wax. One of the best wax beans, early and prolific.....	10	25	3 50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Pods long, flat, beautiful light yellow color, very early and an abundant yielder. The most popular wax bean on the market	10	25	3 50
Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax. A flat variety of wax beans, less liable to rust than other sorts.....	10	25	3 50

FIELD BEANS.

These Beans Subject to Change in Price.

	PKT.	QT.	BU.
Large White Cranberry or Marrow Bean. Used as an early shell-bean.....	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$2 00
Long White Kidney. An excellent early shell bean.....	10	15	2 00
White Pea or Navy. The most popular baking bean.....	10	15	2 00

BEANS. Pole or Running. (*Stangen Bohnen.*)

	PKT.	QT.	BU.
Large White Lima. (Best Eastern.) Best shell-bean grown; a late sort.....	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$6 00
Kentucky Wonder. (Old Homestead). Pods green; very long; very prolific.	10	30	5 00
Pole Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry. A popular variety, equally serviceable for shell or string bean.....	10	30	6 00
White Dutch Caseknife. Excellent to shell and best of all string beans.....	10	30	5 50
Golden Butter or Mont d'Or. Early, very productive, golden wax pods.....	10	30	6 00
Scarlet Runner. Very ornamental, free climber; bright scarlet flowers	10	30	6 00

BEANS, English. (*Grosse Englische Bohnen.*)

	PKT.	QT.	BU.
Early Long Pod. A good early variety; not as large as Windsor.....	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$6 00
Broad Windsor. Best sort for general use.....	10	30	6 00

BEET. (*Rothe Ruebe—Runkel Ruebe.*)

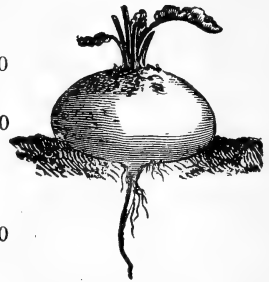
A rather light soil, well enriched, is best suited for the cultivation of the various beets. The mangels and sugar beets in particular require very liberal manuring. For an early crop of table beets, sow the seed as early as the ground is in a condition to be worked; light frosts will not injure the young plants. For a main crop, sow the first of May; and, for winter beets, during the first two weeks of June. Sow in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and about one inch deep, pressing the earth firmly upon the seed—a very important matter. Use about six pounds of seed per acre. Thin out when the plants are large enough. The varieties for table use should be left four or five inches apart, while the mangels and sugar beets should stand thirteen inches apart in the row. Hoeing and hand weeding should be attended to early, as weeds must not be allowed to interfere with the young plants.



	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Egyptian Blood Turnip. The earliest of all flat beets; flat in shape, free from coarse roots, with a small top.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 50
Crosby's Early Egyptian. Extra early, round dark red.....	05	10	50
Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Very smooth; globe-shaped; small top; skin dark red, with flesh bright red, shaded to light; very sweet and tender.....	05	10	50
Early Eclipse. Very early, dark blood color, small top and free from fibrous roots; good for bunching	05	10	50
Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. A market gardener's strain, of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin and a very dark flesh, of best quality.....	05	10	50

BEETS.—Continued.

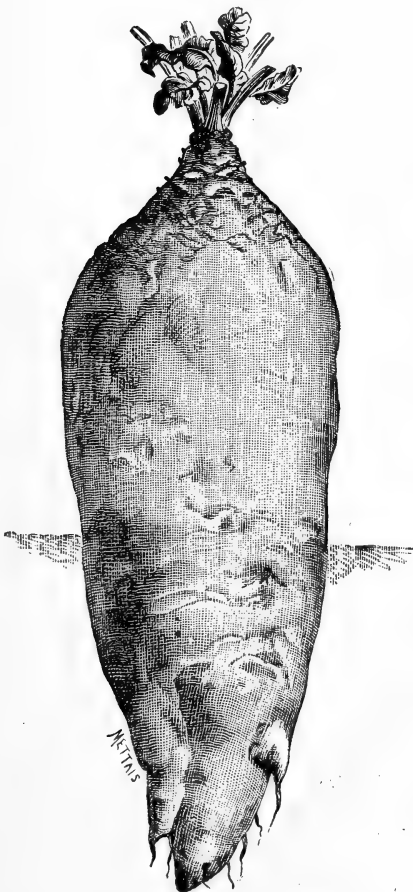
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Dewing's Early Blood Turnip. Of dark red color, smooth and handsome; a variety in demand for family use.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 50
Extra Early Bassano. Of a bright red color outside, lighter inside; very tender and sweet.....	05	10	50
Early Blood Turnip. The most desirable variety for summer or winter use; good size, very dark color, tender and sweet; an excellent keeper, and the most popular variety.....	05	10	50
Long Smooth Blood. A prolific variety, very dark in color, stands drought better than the turnip varieties.....	05	10	50
Swiss Chard. Generally used in greens, but the ribs of the leaves may be cooked and served like asparagus.....			

**Early Blood Turnip Beet.**

PKT.	OZ.	LB.
05	10	80

Varieties Grown for Feeding Stock.

Lane's Imperial Sugar. A very sweet, white beet, of excellent quality for feeding.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 40
Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar. The sweetest of all white beets.....	05	10	40
White Silesian Sugar. The variety so much grown in Europe for sugar making; very sweet and keeps well; much relished by stock.....	05	10	30
Long Red Mangel Wurzel. One of the best sorts; large-sized.....	05	10	30
Norbiton Giant Mangel Wurzel. A long red variety, preferred by many to common Long Red, as its keeping quality is considered better and it is much larger.....	05	10	35
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. Does better on shallow and clay soils than the long varieties, and is more easily pulled; is also of richer quality, and an excellent keeper.....	05	10	35
Giant Yellow Intermediate. A new variety; very large.....	05	10	35
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. A rather longer root than Yellow Globe; in good soil producing large crops; quality excellent; very sweet.....	05	10	35
Red Globe Mangel Wurzel. Similar in habit to Yellow Globe; of good quality; very solid, and easily handled.....	05	10	30

**Norbiton Giant Mangel.****BROCCOLI.** (*Spargel Kohl*.)

This plant is very closely allied to the cauliflower, the variation being very slight. It is generally considered rather more hardy. Plant and cultivate same as cauliflower.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early Purple Cape. A hardy sort with greenish-purple heads.....	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$4 00

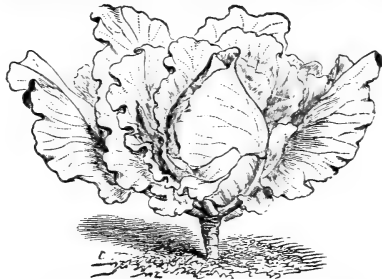
BRUSSELS SPROUTS. (*Sprossen Kohl.*)

A variety of the cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as cauliflower. The seed should be sown about the middle of May, and cultivated like cabbage.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Dwarf Improved French. The best for general use.....	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$2 00

CABBAGE. (*Kopf-Kohl.*)

The cabbage crop is one of the first importance to vegetable growers, and to be successfully grown, needs great care and sound judgment, both as to the selection of proper seed and the cultivation throughout. The early, medium and later sorts all thrive upon similar soils, yet need varying treatment. It is safe to select either a piece



Early Winningstadt Cabbage.

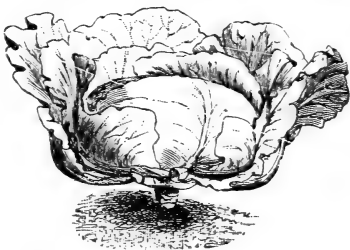
of strong sward-land, or if more convenient, land that has not borne crops of cabbage or turnips for two or three years previously. Sward-land should be plowed in the fall and again cross-plowed in early spring, after a heavy dressing of strong manure; high cultivation is absolutely necessary. In this vicinity the larger portion of the early varieties are grown from seed sown in hot-beds in February and March, only moderate bottom-heat being required. Transplant into other frames without much if any bottom heat, as soon as the plants show the fourth leaf, setting them low in the earth to make them stocky. In April, or as soon as the ground can easily be worked, set out in rows three feet apart and about eighteen inches between the plants. The smaller varieties may be grown a little closer. The ground should be thoroughly stirred with a cultivator, and hoed every week till the plants cover the ground. Cold-frame plants are often used for early planting; such plants are obtained by sowing

the seed about the middle of September, and later transplanting into cold frames, where they are wintered over. These plants are desirable on account of their hardiness, and are less liable to become stunted when set in the open ground. In some localities a crop of celery is made to follow early cabbage the same season, by setting every third row with celery plants. (See remarks on celery culture.) For a fall crop sow in the open ground in May, and transplant in June and early July.

	PKT. /	OZ.	LB.
Earliest Etampes. A French variety, extra early; a fine, large pointed head,	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$1 50
Early Winningstadt. A sugar-loaf variety of the earlier sort; grows to good size, and does better on light soils than any other sort; much desired on account of its solid head.....	05	15	1 50
Early French Ox-Heart. An old variety of good quality.....	05	20	2 00
Early York. One of the oldest extra early varieties; heads small, heart-shaped, and firm.....	05	15	1 50



Dwarf Early Flat Dutch Cabbage.

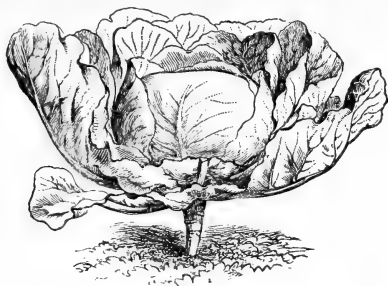


Late Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.

All Season's Cabbage. Early, large-sized, very solid, round head; as its name implies, it can be planted to come in for all seasons, early, medium or late. It is an excellent variety and can be depended upon for a second early crop of fine salable cabbage.....	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$1 50
Burpee's Sure Head. Hard flat head; a sure header and good keeper.....	05	20	1 50
Dwarf Early Flat Dutch. One of the most desirable second early sorts, maturing a solid flat head immediately after the first early.....	05	20	1 50
True Early Wakefield. A standard, very early variety; of medium size; in shape pyramidal, with a rounded peak; being very hardy, it is well fitted to winter in cold frames.....	05	20	2 00
Charleston or Large Wakefield. Similar to the Early Wakefield, a little later, and larger heads.....	05	20	2 00
Henderson's Early Summer. A few days earlier than Wakefield; rather larger around; much used by market gardeners; stands long in head.....	05	20	1 50

CABBAGE.—Continued.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Fottler's Brunswick. This variety is an early Drumhead of large size, is ready for market soon after the early sorts, and has no superior as a fall cabbage.....	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$1 50
Holland. A variety that has come into great demand on account of its exceedingly hard and heavy heads, and is in much demand by cabbage dealers on that account. Our strain of Holland Cabbage can be depended upon to prove satisfactory in every respect.....	05	30	3 00



Fottler's Brunswick Cabbage.



Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy Cabbage.

Succession. A sure heading, good keeping sort, very similar to the well-known All Seasons	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$2 00
Christmas Drumhead. The head is round, very solid and firm with short stem; late variety.....	05	25	2 50
All Head. Sure header. An excellent variety for fall use.....	05	20	1 50
Autumn King. New variety; very large, solid heads; well suited for fall and winter	05	20	2 00
Large Late Drumhead. A very large, reliable, solid-heading variety for winter use; an excellent keeper.....	05	20	1 50
Late Premium Flat Dutch. A standard variety; the most reliable and valuable for a main crop; a good keeper, and in every way desirable.....	05	20	1 50
Quintal or Cwt. New French variety; the largest cabbage known.....	05	20	2 00
Stone-Mason Drumhead. Very good for a main crop.....	05	20	1 50
Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy. A very early-heading, finely-curved variety of extra fine table quality; Savoy is excelled in delicacy of flavor only by cauliflower.....	05	20	2 00
Green Curled Savoy. A variety with finely curled leaves; of delicate flavor; used for a fall crop or for winter.....	05	20	2 00
Perfection Drumhead Savoy. Rather larger and finely curled; the very best for family use; keeps well all winter until late in the spring.....	05	20	2 00
Red Dutch. A medium sized, dark-red variety, very solid head.....	05	25	2 00
Mammoth Rock Red. This is the largest and surest heading Red Cabbage ever introduced. The head is large, round and solid.....	05	25	2 00



Autumn King Cabbage.



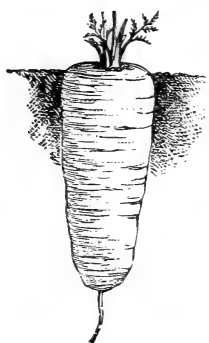
Perfection Drumhead Savoy Cabbage.

CARROT. *Mohrruebe*—(*Gelbe Ruebe*.)

Carrots are grown for feeding to stock, as well as for culinary purposes; there is usually a market demand for considerable quantities for cooking, many of the earlier sorts being sold in bunches when about half grown. A rather light, sandy loam, deeply tilled, is best suited to the growth of carrots, and upon such soil, if it has been liberally fertilized the previous year, a good crop may be grown without much, if any, additional manure. Strong, fresh manure should never be used. Make the surface smooth, and sow in drills about fourteen inches apart, and about half an inch deep, thinning the plants when large enough, so as to stand about three or four inches apart. April or May is the proper time to sow, varying the time according as an early or late crop is wanted. Good crops have been grown from sowings as late as the 10th of June. Early weeding is very important. Sowing a little radish seed with carrot, just enough to show the row, often saves a crop.



Half Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted Carrot.



Early Horn Stump-Rooted Carrot.



Intermediate Carrot. Pointed Root.

an immense cropper, easily pulled, and a good keeper.....

Early Scarlet Horn. A medium-sized root, half-long, stump rooted, of fine color, and much used for cooking; grown for early use, and to sell in bunches; bears close planting.....

Chantenay or Half-Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted. This is the best and most popular variety with our market-gardeners; perfect in shape, sweet, dark red color; very productive.....

Half-Long Carentan Stump-Rooted. An excellent flavored carrot, almost coreless

New Intermediate. A scarlet, half-long variety, with pointed root; very early, sweet and productive.....

Danver's Half-Long. A good variety for general crop; is of a rich orange color, and a good keeper; yields largely, and is easily harvested.....

Long Orange. A large, medium long variety, much used for main crop; yields largely.....

Ox-Heart or Large Scarlet Stump-Rooted. A very superior stump-rooted variety, growing much larger than the Chantenay, but resembling it in color and shape,

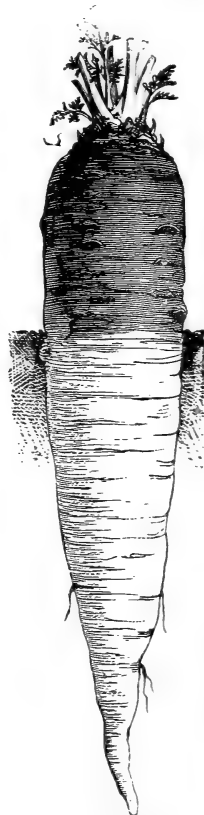
Long Red Coreless. An excellent variety, ten or twelve inches long, two inches thick, stump-rooted, smooth, and handsome... ..

Long Scarlet Altringham. This is a large, long, dark red variety; a heavy cropper; much esteemed for feeding on account of the high color it imparts to butter... ..

Large Orange Belgian. Is very large and good quality; grown for stock.....

Large White Belgian. This variety, exclusively grown for stock, is the largest of all carrots, growing half out of the ground; it is

PKT. OZ. LB.



Large White Belgian Carrot.

05 10 50

CAULIFLOWER. (*Blumen Kohl*)

The growing of cauliflower is receiving more attention than formerly; particularly so the earlier varieties. The crops of Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt begin to come forward in June, and these, with the later sorts, are in the market, almost without intermission, until November. Cauliflowers require very high cultivation and plenty of

moisture, even more so than cabbage. Whether grown in the kitchen garden or upon a large scale, the crop is a paying one, and there is not a more delicious vegetable grown. The demand is evidently increasing. Cold-frame plants are probably the best and hardiest for early crops; the frames, however, need rather more protection during cold nights than is required for cabbage plants. Seed sown in hot-beds in February will produce plants that are not much, if any, inferior to cold frame plants. They should be transplanted once before setting in the open ground, and also should be gradually hardened by exposure; in this way they will be in condition to set out as early in April as the ground will permit. Set the early sorts about two feet by fifteen inches, and cultivate the same as cabbage. When irrigation is practicable, great advantage is obtained during a drought. For late cauliflower, sow seed in open ground, from the middle of May to the middle of June, and transplant the same as cabbage. When plants first appear they are liable to the attacks of a small black fly; guard against this fly by frequent dustings with plaster, which apply in the morning while the dew is on. When the heads are forming, tie the leaves together at the top, thus avoiding discoloration by exposure to the sun. The crop of cauliflower depends entirely upon the state of the weather during the time of heading. If it is hot and dry, the heads will be inferior in size, solidity and color; if moist and cool, the same plants would produce beautiful, white, solid heads. For this reason it is deemed advisable to use three or four varieties every season, which may be sown and transplanted all at the same time; but as their season for heading differs, some of them are certain to come in when the weather is favorable. All the different varieties we offer are sure to head. If any plant should fail to head in time, if taken up before freezing and planted in a cellar, a head corresponding to the strength of the plant will be almost a certain result.

**Lenormand's Short-Stem Cauliflower.**

flower depends entirely upon the state of the weather during the time of heading. If it is hot and dry, the heads will be inferior in size, solidity and color; if moist and cool, the same plants would produce beautiful, white, solid heads. For this reason it is deemed advisable to use three or four varieties every season, which may be sown and transplanted all at the same time; but as their season for heading differs, some of them are certain to come in when the weather is favorable. All the different varieties we offer are sure to head. If any plant should fail to head in time, if taken up before freezing and planted in a cellar, a head corresponding to the strength of the plant will be almost a certain result.

In comparing our prices on Cauliflower please bear in mind that all the stocks we offer are absolutely the best selected strains to be had. In placing our orders in Europe we always insist on the purest, most reliable and satisfactory grades grown, and though the additional cost is considerable, it is but slight when compared with a good and poor crop of cauliflower.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Henderson's Snowball. One of the earliest sorts; dwarf and compact; rather smaller than Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt but very reliable for heading.....	\$0 25	\$3 00	\$40 00

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Superior to all other early dwarf varieties; very white, compact heads; very reliable either for forcing or for late crop. The most popular variety in our market. Our stock of Erfurt Cauliflower is the best grown.....	10	2 50	30 00
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Best Early Paris. A tall-growing variety, used for late crop; has been very popular for many years..	10	60	6 00
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Lenormand's Short Stem. This is an extra large-headed variety, with a short stem; a great favorite for late heading; a most reliable sort.	10	80	8 00
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Autumn Giant. Late heading variety.....	10	50	5 00
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**Earliest Dwarf Erfurt Cauliflower.**

CELERY. (*Sellerie.*)

But little celery is grown for early use, as it is not in its most palatable condition until about October, the bulk of the crop being used during November and later. For this reason it is generally grown as a second crop,

following early cabbage, onions, peas, etc. If it is desired to start the seed early in hot-beds, great care must be taken to shade it from the sun immediately on sowing, as one hour's sunshine through the glass upon the seed so lightly covered, will destroy its vitality, and cause great disappointment. The proper time to sow in the open ground is early in April, transplanting about the first of July. The seed being very small, should be covered very lightly, and the earth pressed firmly down upon it. Some gardeners trim off the top a little, while the plants are small, to make them more stocky. Set in rows three or four feet apart, and about six inches between plants in the row. Keep down all weeds, and as fall approaches, draw earth up to the plants, keeping the stalks well together. This earthing-up is continued at intervals, until only the leaves appear above the soil. When well blanched, it is ready for use. For winter use it is usually placed in trenches, and covered with earth and litter, or stored in cool cellars.

**Celery.**

Golden," of which it possesses all the good qualities. It has its beautiful golden-yellow color, and differs from it only in the color of the ribs, which are of a very pretty shade of rose, which deepens as the season advances...

Giant Pascal. A fine keeping sort; excellent flavor; thick stalks; very brittle, and one of the best late sorts.....

Henderson's White Plume. This is a very early variety, stalks and leaves growing naturally white, but the quality is much improved by bleaching; not a late keeper.....

Crawford's Half Dwarf. An excellent variety; habit of growth intermediate between the large and dwarf sorts; superior quality; a vigorous grower....

Golden Heart. Another half dwarf, silvery white, with golden-yellow heart; an excellent keeper; a favorite with gardeners.....

Improved Large White Solid. A very large kind, solid, crisp, of excellent flavor, and a good keeper.....

Celery Seed for Flavoring. Used in flavoring pickles, soup, etc.....

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Boston Market. True Arlington-grown seed. Probably the best celery for home use, but growing very dwarf, and maturing very late.....	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$4 00

New Large-Stalked Golden Self-Blanching. An excellent variety for early use; large, solid stalk, with beautiful golden heart; bleaches easily and early; an excellent shipper.....	05	40	4 00
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Rose Ribbed Paris. A sport of the "New Large-Stalked Golden," of which it possesses all the good qualities. It has its beautiful golden-yellow color, and differs from it only in the color of the ribs, which are of a very pretty shade of rose, which deepens as the season advances... 10	50	5 00
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Giant Pascal. A fine keeping sort; excellent flavor; thick stalks; very brittle, and one of the best late sorts.....	05	20	2 00
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Henderson's White Plume. This is a very early variety, stalks and leaves growing naturally white, but the quality is much improved by bleaching; not a late keeper.....	05	35	3 50
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Crawford's Half Dwarf. An excellent variety; habit of growth intermediate between the large and dwarf sorts; superior quality; a vigorous grower....	05	20	2 00
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Golden Heart. Another half dwarf, silvery white, with golden-yellow heart; an excellent keeper; a favorite with gardeners.....	05	25	2 50
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Improved Large White Solid. A very large kind, solid, crisp, of excellent flavor, and a good keeper.....	05	20	2 00
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Celery Seed for Flavoring. Used in flavoring pickles, soup, etc.....	05	40	
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NOTE. It has been our ambition to supply our customers with absolutely the best varieties of Celery Seed. We have spared no pains to secure the best strains to be had, and where price and quality have conflicted, we have always chosen quality first.

To prove our success we need only to refer to our numerous customers, among them the largest and best celery growers of this state.

We are willing to place our stocks of celery against any, offered by anyone, and are certain it will compare favorably with the best.

CELERIAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY. (*Knollen Sellerie.*)

A variety of celery with roots of turnip shape. It is grown in the same manner as ordinary celery, but maybe set closer—about eighteen by six inches. But little earthing-up is required. Can be kept in winter the same as other celery. The roots may be boiled and sliced, and used with vinegar as a salad, or cooked and served with butter and flour gravy.



	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Large Erfurt. The largest and best root; very popular.....	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$2 00
Large Smooth Paris. An excellent variety; large, smooth root.....	05	20	2 00
Large Smooth Prague. Similar to Large Erfurt, with fewer roots.....	05	20	2 00

CHICORY. (*Chicorien.*)

Grown for the roots, which, when dried and roasted, are ground for mixing with coffee: the mixture being preferred by many to pure coffee. Cultivation of this plant precisely the same as for carrots.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Large-Rooted.	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$1 00

Large Erfurt Celeriac or Turnip-rooted Celery.**CORN, Sweet or Sugar.** (*Zucker Mais.*)

All are so familiar with corn, it is unnecessary to describe its appearances or uses. Its cultivation is very simple, and with only ordinary care good crops are grown. Plant in any good soil, in rows three to four feet apart, according as a dwarf or tall-growing variety is planted. Nothing grown in a garden gives more satisfaction for family use than sweet corn, providing there is room for its proper culture. The usual mode of planting is in hills, leaving three or four stalks in a hill, but it has been found to be a much better way to plant in straight rows, three or four feet apart, and one stalk every foot. This will give each plant an equal chance, and every stalk will bear one or more ears. It is advisable to plant three or four varieties, so that one kind may follow the other in regular succession. If not acquainted with the different varieties the selection might be left to us.

Four Quarts of one kind of Corn, 50c., unless specially noted.

	PKT.	QT.	BU.
Cory. The earliest of all the sweet varieties.....	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$2 50
Kendel's Early Giant. The success of this corn is assured. It is the largest early sweet corn yet introduced, and is a money maker for market gardeners. It comes with the Minnesota and Cory and the ears are twice as large. It is white; has a large grain, very sweet and tender, and is very prolific; 4 quarts 60 cents. Peck \$1.00.....	10	30	3 50
Early Minnesota. A very fine extra early dwarf, eight rowed variety; a general favorite for the first early.....	05	20	2 50
Perry's Hybrid. Second early; excellent for market gardeners.....	05	20	2 50
Early Crosby. Habit very dwarf, ears set very low; a twelve-rowed variety, with white cob, ear fair size, and sweet.....	05	20	2 50
Early Mammoth. An excellent variety; comes in immediately after the second early; very large ears.....	05	20	2 50
None Such. An excellent second-early of large size. Cobs red, grain large and very sweet. A splendid variety for general use.....	05	20	2 50
Moore's Concord. Rather taller, and with larger ears than early Crosby, also a little later; a good sort for general use; twelve-rowed.....	05	20	2 50
Shakers' Early. Very sweet, excellent for family use.....	05	20	2 50
Country Gentleman. A fine variety, small cob, kernels very deep, sweet and tender while in the milk, but gets hard and tough if allowed to remain on the stalks too long.....	05	20	2 50
Mammoth Sweet. A late variety with ears of the largest size; twelve to sixteen rowed, and of fine flavor; a general favorite; 4 quarts 40 cents.....	05	20	2 00
Stowell's Evergreen. One of the latest and tallest growing sorts; large ears, twelve to sixteen rowed, with very deep kernels; sweet and remains long in a green state; the stalks being rich in sugar are valuable as fodder. A standard sort; 4 quarts 40 cents.....	05	20	2 00
Egyptian Sweet. This is a tall-growing variety, producing two or three ears on a stalk; the latest, but also the best flavored of all; after one trial of this excellent sort no one will willingly do without it.....	05	20	2 50
Black Mexican. Very sweet and much desired for family gardens.....	05	20	2 50
Sweet Corn for Fodder. Large-growing varieties, grown especially for fodder.....		10	1 50

Ears of all the above varieties of Sweet Corn, 5c. each; 40 to 50c. per dozen.

CORN. Indian or Field. (*Indianer oder Feld.*)

The culture of field corn is too well known to need any description.

- Sibley's Pride of the North.** The earliest gourd seed corn known; twelve to fourteen rowed; bearing close planting; abundant yield, and sure to ripen even in our shortest seasons. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. or 20 lbs. of ears\$0 50
- Early Butler Yellow Dent.** This is an Early Yellow Dent Corn, a cross from the "Pride of the North." The corn grows to good size, and no corn in cultivation will out-shell it. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. or 20 lbs. of ears..... 50
- Rice Pop Corn.** Per $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. or 20 lbs. of ears..... 1 00
- Red Cob Ensilage.** This corn has become a universal favorite with all growers of fodder corn. Price variable. Per bu.....Market Price.
- Clark's Cuban Giant Ensilage.** A large-growing variety, and ripens earlier than the Red Cob.....Market Price.

RED COB ENSILAGE.—In large quantities will make special price.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS. (*Ackersalat.*)

Grown for use as salad. Sow very early in spring in rows a foot apart. In six or eight weeks it is ready for use. For early spring use, sow in September, and when cold weather sets in, cover with litter, and winter over like spinach.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Large Round-Leaved. Small-seeded. A variety most generally sown.....	05	10	0 57
Lettuce-Leaved. A large-leaved variety, making a compact plant.....	05	20	2 00

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS. (*Kresse*)

Curled. Used for salads and garnishing. Sow in April in rows a foot apart.....	05	10	60
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WATER CRESS. (*Brunnen Kresse.*)

A perennial aquatic plant. It is introduced by setting roots or sowing seed about mid-summer in beds prepared at the edge of slow-running water. It is used as a salad in early springtime.

True Water-Cress.	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
	05	40	4 00

CUCUMBER. (*Gurke.*)

To obtain early cucumbers and at the same time avoid most of the annoyance of the striped bug, it is a good plan to plant the seed about the first of May in frames without much bottom heat. Small pots may be plunged into the soil, in frames, and a few seeds planted in each; or small sods, turned over, may be placed close together in the frames and a few seeds placed in each. In three or four weeks these may be transplanted into open ground, each piece of sod being set into hills three or four feet apart each way. If transplanted in the evening and one watering given, the plants will not droop. The seeds may be planted in the hills late in May, making the crop somewhat later. Use dry plaster, or an infusion of powdered white hellebore in water, to destroy the striped bug. For pickles plant during the last two weeks in June.

Improved White-Spined. The best variety grown; the sort most generally used both for forcing and open air culture; medium length, dark-green color, crisp, and of excellent flavor; our strain of White Spine has been grown for us by one of the best growers in the east for many years and is second to none.....	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 70
Peerless. A very handsome growing variety; a selection from the White Spined; keeps its green color a long time after picking.....	05	10	70
Livingston's Emerald A new introduction. Fruit very dark green; almost black, and retains the color remarkably; few spines; few seeds; crisp and tender and fine flavor. Excellent for private gardens, but too dark for market. It is between the English hot-house cucumbers and our ordinary garden varieties.....	05	10	70
Early Russian. The earliest variety, but three or four inches long; mostly esteemed for early, short, thick pickles.....	05	10	70

CUCUMBER.—Continued.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early Cluster. Grows in clusters, bluish-green in color.....	05	10	70
Early Frame. A short early sort, growing about five inches long.....	05	10	70
Boston Pickling. The best to grow for pickles; yields a large crop of short, straight, dark-green pickles	05	10	70
Extra Long Green. A well-known late variety, producing cucumbers about twelve inches long; good deep color, flavor excellent.....	05	10	70
Jersey Pickling. A excellent variety for pickling; very productive.....	05	10	70
Green Prolific Pickling. The most productive sort of all.....	05	10	70
West Indian Gherkin. A small prickly fruit used for pickling.....	05	20	2 00
Telegraph. Used for hot-houses and frames; free-bearing, long and handsome	25		

DANDELION. (*Pardeblum.*)

The dandelion is a hardy perennial which makes a very desirable early spring salad. Sow the seed early, in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 15 to 18 inches apart. Weed frequently during the summer, and the next spring the leaves will be fit to use. The flavor is very much improved, if the leaves are blanched, the bitter taste being much reduced. This may be done by covering with boards or leaves and litter for a time to exclude the light. It is served like lettuce and is considered a very wholesome salad.

Improved Thick-Leaved. The best variety, and the kind generally used..... 05 40 1 00

EGG PLANT. (*Eierpflanze.*)

Egg plants require a light, warm soil, and being very delicate and tender, must not be set out too early. They require a high temperature at all times. Sow in hot bed about the last of April, with good, steady bottom heat, and delay in transplanting until such time in June as is necessary to avoid a temperature much below 70°. Set two to three feet apart each way, according to the nature of the soil, more room being needed if the soil is very fertile. A delicious vegetable when properly cooked.

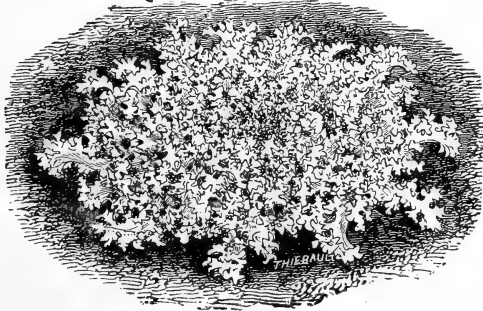
PKT. OZ. LB.

New York Improved Purple. The best for general culture, and a leading market variety; fruit large, oval or heart-shaped: leaves and stem somewhat prickly—a feature not seen in other varieties.....\$0 05 \$0 40 \$4 00

Black Pekin. A globe-shaped variety of superior excellence; deep, glossy-black fruit, solid and quite early..... 05 40 4 00



Purple Egg Plant.



White Curled Endive.

curled, and a heavy, dense plant..... 05 20 2 00

Green Broad Leaf Batavian. Leaves broad and smooth, like lettuce; an excellent kind..... 05 20 2 00

White Broad Leaf Batavian. The best of all, bleaching very easily..... 05 20 2 00

ENDIVE. (*Endivien.*)

* For early use, sow early in April or May, but as it is mostly used quite late in autumn, it will be in time if not sown before June or July. When large enough, transplant in rows fifteen inches apart, setting the plants eight or ten inches apart. When of full size, tie all the leaves into a bunch at the extreme top; in a few weeks it will be ready for use.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
White Curled. Light green, almost white	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$2 00
Green Curled. Nicely curled, dark green	05	20	2 00
Moss Curled. More finely			

PKT. OZ. LB.

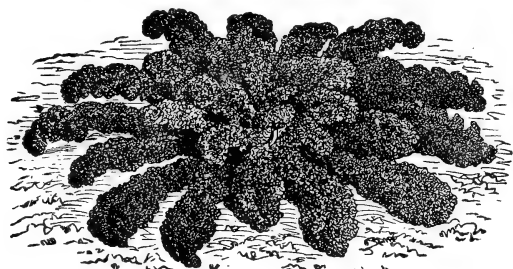
\$0 05 \$0 20 \$2 00

05 20 2 00

05 20 2 00

KALE or BORECOLE. (*Blaetter oder Krausskohl.*)

Sow early in May, in a prepared bed, and transplant in June, setting the plants and cultivating in the same manner as cabbage. A strong soil, well manured, is required. The many varieties of Borecole are all most delicious—more delicate in flavor than cabbage, the quality being improved after a light frost.

**Extra Fine Dwarf German Kale.**

time during the fall and winter; for spring cutting, as spinach, sow in drills in September.....\$0 05 \$0 15 \$1 25

Dwarf German Greens. Should be sown in August, in rows a foot apart, and treated the same as spinach. In this way the greens are obtained early in the spring..... 05 10 1 00

German Dwarf Purple. A handsome variety for spring sowing..... 05 15 1 25

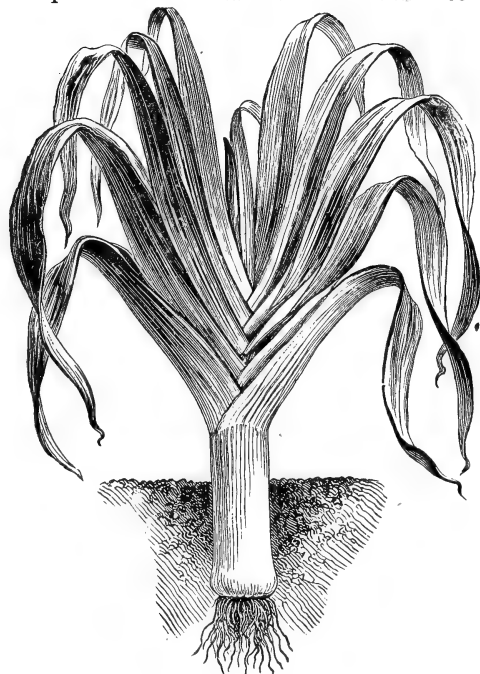
Tall Scotch. A tall-growing variety, large and very curly..... 05 15 1 25

KOHLRABI. (*Kohlrabi.*)

Sow in May or June, in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out the plants to about twelve inches in a row. Ordinary soil with a moderate amount of fertilizing is all that is required to grow Kohlrabi. This vegetable appears to be intermediate between turnip and cabbage, and has to a certain extent the flavor of both. The bulb that forms upon the stem, just above the ground, is fit to use when about half grown; when mature, it becomes hard and fibrous. It is boiled and served like turnips.

Early White Vienna. The variety most in demand; greenish-white outside, with clear white flesh.....\$0 05 \$0 25 \$2 50

Early Purple Vienna. Does not differ from the Early White, except in outside color, which is bluish-purple..... 05 20 2 00

**Leek.****White Vienna Kohl Rabi.****LEEK.** (*Lauch.*)

Leeks require very rich, mellow soil, and a liberal dressing of well composted manure. Sow the seed in April in rows a foot apart, and transplant in July. Land that has borne an early crop of peas, cabbage, etc., can thus be made of use for a second crop, but additional manure should be applied before setting out the Leeks. They should be set quite deep, and in rows about fifteen inches apart, with six inches between the plants.

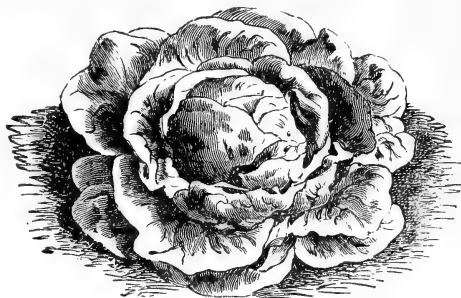
London Flag. A long-growing variety; easily blanched.....\$0 05 \$0 15 \$1 50

Monstrous Carentan. An extra large variety; very hardy..... 05 20 2 00

Large Rouen. A short, very heavy sort; a favorite with market gardeners.... 05 20 2 00

LETTUCE. (*Lattich Salat.*)

Lettuce is a plant of most simple culture when grown in the open air. It requires rich soil, plenty of well-rotted manure and abundant moisture. With these conditions its growth is vigorous and rapid; and to be crisp and tender, it should be grown quickly. Of all the salad plants, lettuce easily takes the lead, and no garden is worthy the name without its lettuce-bed. It has few if any, insect enemies, and flourishes throughout the spring and summer months. Drouth and hot weather are its principal drawbacks, as during such periods it inclines to run to seed. Seed may be sown in February and March, not much bottom heat being required. The plants may be set out as early as the ground can be worked, as light frosts will not injure them. Set in rows, about eighteen inches apart, leaving eight or ten inches space between the plants.

**Frankfort Head Lettuce.**

Early Curled Silesia. An old favorite variety, very tender, \$0 05 \$0 15 \$1 50

White Star. An excellent variety for forcing; makes a large, loose head of good quality. Our stock is absolutely pure..... \$0 05 \$0 15 \$1 50

Grand Rapids. This lettuce heads the list for a forcing lettuce. Somewhat similar to the Black-Seeded Simpson, but has a smoother leaf..... 05 20 2 00

Improved Black-Seeded Simpson. An early, rapid-growing, very tender, curled variety, not intended for heading, but furnishing an abundance of tender leaves; good for forcing or out-door culture..... 05 15 1 50

**Hanson Lettuce.**

head like cabbage, and standing the heat remarkably well; the most reliable lettuce in the market. This variety, when sown in September or October, is hardy enough to stand most of our winters..... 05 25 2 50

Deacon. This lettuce comes to us very highly recommended; the heads are very solid, and of excellent flavor; used for a summer variety..... 05 15 1 50

Defiance. Makes a very large, solid head; leaves light green; very slow to seed..... 05 20 2 00

Kendel's Excelsior Head. A variety that has been tested the past few seasons by our market gardeners, and has proven to be a very fine sort for summer and fall use. Makes a large, close head; very light green color, very tender, and fine flavor..... 05 25 2 50

New Hanson. A light-colored, slightly curled, rapid-growing sort, being at all times tender and of excellent

flavor; by far the best for the kitchen garden, standing the heat well, and being slow to seed \$0 05 \$0 15 \$1 50

Salamander. An extra large, light-colored variety, forming a compact head, white inside. The merit of this variety consists in its ability to resist the heat of summer 05 15 1 50

Trianon Self-Closing Cos. The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather..... 05 20 2 00

Brown Dutch. A dark, brown-spotted variety, remarkable for its hardiness. The inner leaves are beautifully blanched, and very sweet and tender..... 05 15 1 50

**Trianon Self-Closing Cos.**

MUSTARD. (*Senf*.)

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
White Mustard. The sort mostly grown for salads. The seed is largely used to mix with pickles; also in preserving cider, and is ground in large quantities in the manufacture of the mustard of commerce.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30
Brown Mustard. Not differing materially from the white, except in the color of the seed.....	05	10	30

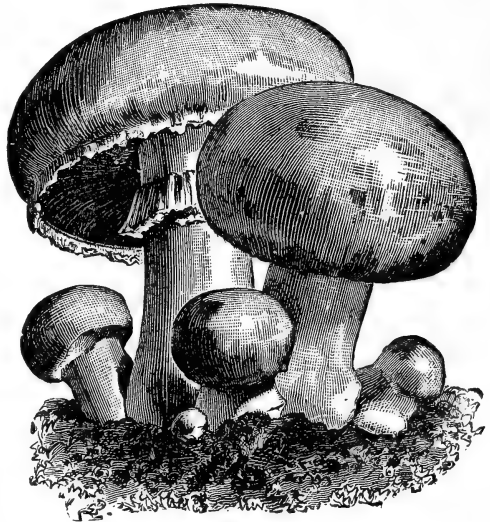
MUSHROOM SPAWN.

The true mushroom, and the variety cultivated for market, grows naturally in pastures only, from whence it is taken in the form of spawn, an article of commerce, price of which will be found below. It never grows in boggy places nor in woods, nor about the stumps of trees. It is never greater than five inches in diameter, and seldom more than four; is pale brown in color, externally, and dry. The cap is fleshy, firm and white within, never thin and watery, and has a frill about the edge. The gills are first white, then flesh-colored and finally, when the mushroom is full grown become brown-black, at which time the mushroom drops spores, corresponding to the seeds of other plants, which are brown-black or deep purple-black in color; the gills grow entirely free from the stem. The stem is solid and slightly pithy up the center, but never hollow, and is supplied with a prominent ring near its middle. The cuticle readily peels away from the flesh beneath, which upon being cut or broken remains white, or nearly so. The odor of true mushrooms is not offensive, but on the contrary quite pleasant. Another edible variety growing in pastures is light brown in color; gills white; ring movable, and cap covered with small scales, made by the breaking up of the cuticle. Called umbrella mushroom. Still another grows in thin forests, is orange or bright red, shaded to yellow; gills and stem yellow, stem tapering upward and sometimes hollow, and growing out of a white volva, from which it comes free. Called orange mushroom. There are a number of other edible varieties, but their eating qualities had better be left to the judgement of an expert.

Mushrooms should be fresh when used, and if they each have ALL the characteristics given, no fear of poisoning need be entertained. In case of poisoning, the symptoms of which are nausea, drowsiness, stupor and pains in the joints, the doctor should be summoned at once, and sweet oil given to the patient to allay corrosive irritation of the throat and stomach.

The culture of Mushrooms is becoming a large and lucrative business. The locations for producing them are so numerous that almost anyone can, with a little care and trouble, successfully raise mushrooms for market, and thus add considerably to the proceeds of the garden or green-house. Under the green-house benches, in cellars, old hot-beds and under bank barns, the conditions are usually the most favorable, the principal essentials being rich soil and an even temperature, ranging from 50° to 80° Fahr. Fresh horse manure left in a heap until the high temperature is reduced, well mixed with one-fourth its bulk of good garden soil, and packed to a depth of twelve inches, will make a suitable bed in which to plant the spawn. If the temperature is higher than 78° Fahr., it is best to wait with the planting until the bed has cooled off sufficiently. It is advisable to expose the dry spawn to a moderate moisture for a few days, to insure a safer and more rapid growth. Break the spawn into pieces the size of a black walnut, and plant six inches apart. After twelve days cover the bed with an inch or two of soil made fine, and water with luke-warm water when the beds become a little dry. The mushrooms appear in the course of six to eight weeks.

The yield may be prolonged by watering with liquid manure, and adding a little salt or saltpetre occasionally.

**Mushrooms.**

English Spawn. In bricks.....	25 lbs., 12c.	Per lb.....	15c.
French Spawn. In 3 lb. boxes.....		Per box, \$1.00	

OKRA, or GUMBO. (*Essbarer Hibiscus*.)

Sown in June, in drills—the dwarf variety about two feet apart, the tall sort three feet, and one inch deep. Thin out the plants to from eighteen to twenty-four inches, according to variety.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Long Green. A Tall sort, pale green.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$1 00
Dwarf Green. More productive than the Long Green, and better suited to northern latitudes.....	05	10	1 00

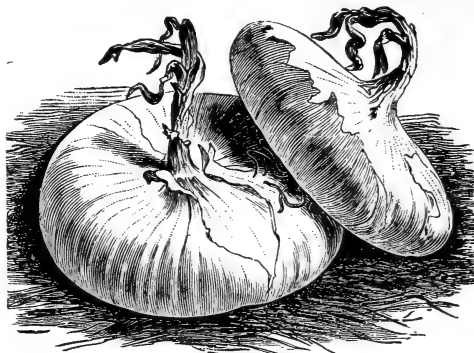
ORACH. or French Spinach.

Sow early in the spring. It is cultivated and used like spinach.

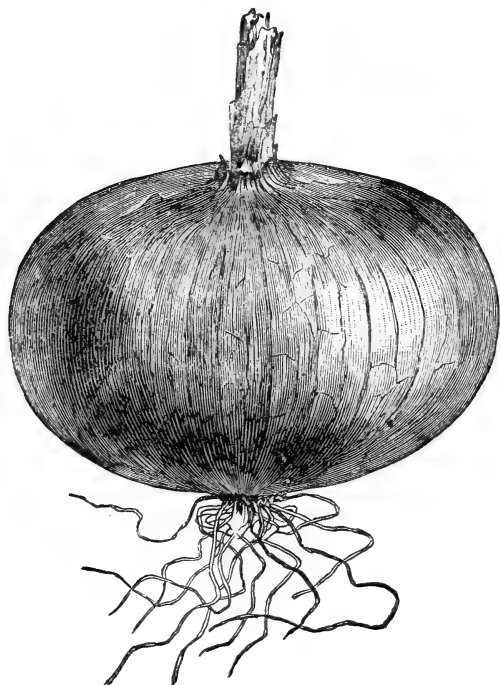
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Dark Red. Has dark red leaves.....	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$1 00
White. Light green leaves, nearly yellow.....	05	15	1 00

ONION. (*Zwiebel*)

The onion crop is perhaps next in importance to cabbage. Although an expensive vegetable to cultivate, it is usually a very profitable crop. Much depends upon the selection and preparation of the ground, the quality of the seed, the quantity and value of the fertilizers, the time of sowing, and the care bestowed upon the growing crop. Much also depends upon the season. A long, cold rain after sowing often causes failure of the seed to germinate well; or severe drought in early summer may cause the crop to blight. Nevertheless, success is the rule; and with proper care, a crop of from four to five hundred or more bushels per acre may be reasonably expected. Select, if possible, a clean, rich piece of land, upon which onions were grown the previous year. In some localities onions have been grown for over thirty consecutive years upon the same land, while in other sections it is found safer not to continue to grow them more than three or four years in succession. A crop of carrots is the best to precede onions. Scatter broadcast a heavy dressing of well rotted manure, and plow six or seven inches deep as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; harrow and rake down to a fine, even surface. Sow four or five pounds of seed per acre in drills fourteen to fifteen inches apart, and a quarter of an inch deep. If a seed drill is used, it should be provided with a good roller to press the earth upon the seed, particularly if the earth is very dry. Sow as early as possible; a few days delay often makes a marked difference in the crop. Unless the plants stand very thick together, they need not be thinned out very much, if any, as onions will crowd each other and find room to grow. NEVER ALLOW THE WEEDS TO GET AHEAD OF THE YOUNG PLANTS; the weeds must receive early attention. Use a scuffle or wheel hoe between the rows, and pull out the weeds not reached by the hoe. When the tops are all down and the onions well formed, they may be pulled and left on the ground to dry, unless the weather be unfavorable. It is well known that our onion seed is the very best that can be obtained anywhere, and will give the best possible results in this climate.

**Giant White Tripoli Onion.**

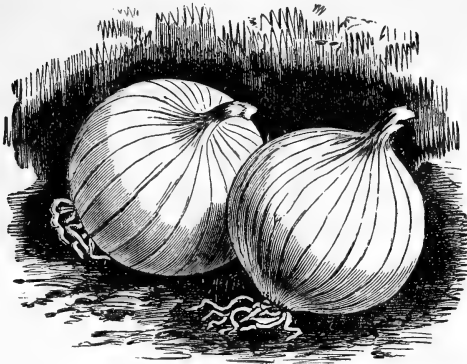
Large Red Wethersfield. A very large flat red onion; the most desirable of the red sorts; a late variety..... PKT. 05 OZ. 15 LB. \$1 00
Southport Red Globe. Large Red Globe-Shaped, very desirable..... 05 15 1 00
White Silverskin. Very early; rather flat in shape; mild flavor; does not keep as well as the yellow and red varieties; extensively grown for pickles... 05 20 1 50
White Globe. Quality similar to last named sort, but of globe-shape; rather larger and a better keeper; also grown for pickles..... 05 20 1 50
Prizetaker, or Yellow Globe Spanish. It is of immense size, with thin yellow skin pure white in flesh, fine grain, mild in flavor..... 05 20 1 50
Giant White Tripoli. Large flat variety; grows very rapidly; sweet and mild in flavor; an excellent variety for early bunching, 05 20 1 50

**Yellow Globe Danvers Onion.**

White Barletta. A small, white Italian sort; said to be the earliest of all the varieties, and used for pickling..... 05 20 1 50
Queen. Very early, small white sort; the most desirable for pickling..... 05 20 2 00
Yellow Globe Danvers. The standard variety for this section; makes a large onion with small neck; ripens early and very uniformly; good keeper, and yields well. Our strain of Yellow Globe Danvers has been raised for us continuously for more than thirty years, by one of the best growers in the east, and is of the same stock as that of nearly all the onion seed now raised in this section. There are other strains but none better. Special prices on quantities..... 05 10 80

In large lots of one variety of Onion Seed, a liberal discount will be made.

ONION SETTS.



Large White Globe Onion.

Plant them as early in spring as convenient, to obtain early green onions, but they may be set any time up to June 1st. Set in rows a foot apart and three or four inches between them in the row.

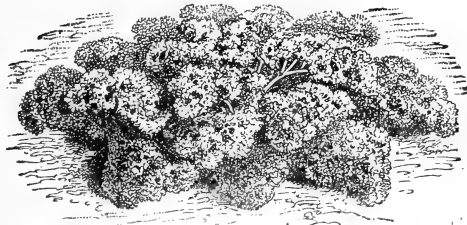
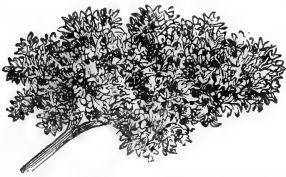
White Bottom Setts. Good for general use; mild flavor.....

Yellow Bottom Setts. Not as mild in flavor as the white variety, otherwise as good; better yielder, and good keeper for winter.....

Top Onion Setts. Largely used; an old favorite.....

Potato Onion Setts. Sometimes called "Hill Onions" or "Multipliers," a good, safe sort to use; sure crop, and early,.....

Prices
Variable.

PARSLEY. (*Petersilie.*)

Extra Double Curled Parsley.



Hamburg Large-Rooted Parsley.

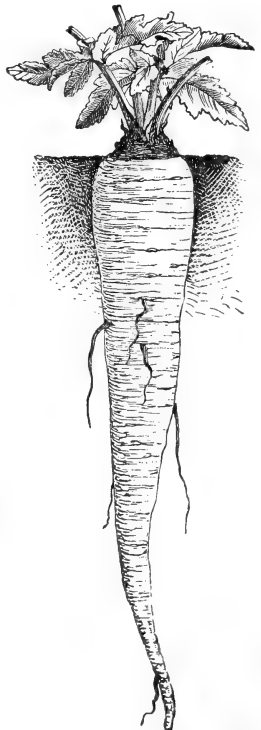
early sow as early, as possible. Make the rows twelve to fourteen inches apart. Thin out to three or four inches or transplant to that distance. Can be sown in hot-beds in February, or later in open ground. Later in autumn place frames over some of the plants to lengthen out the season of cutting. For garnishing purposes nothing equals parsley; it is also used in salads, soups, etc. Any good soil is suitable for growing it.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Plain Leaved. A sort not much curled; much used in soups, etc., rather stronger in flavor than the other kind.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 60
Extra Double-Curled. A fine variety, well curled; in common use for general crop.....	05	10	75
Fine Moss-Curled. A most elegant curled variety; rather dwarf, and of the richest green; very ornamental.....	05	10	75
Hamburg, Large-Rooted. A rooted variety, the roots of which are used in winter; good in flavoring soups or stews; it can be kept all winter in the cellar, covered with sand.....	05	10	75

PARSNIP. (*Pastinak.*)

Sow in April or early in May, as parsnips require long seasons to mature. After the ground has been deeply tilled and made fine, the seed should be sown in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep, and thinned out so that the roots will not crowd each other. Hoe and cultivate deeply, to keep down the weeds. Parsnips, besides being used to a large extent as a winter vegetable, make also an excellent root upon which to fatten cattle and swine, there being sections of the country where it is the only root used for that purpose. They may be dug in the autumn and stored for winter; but if left in the ground till the following spring, they are very much improved in flavor. Sow a liberal quantity of seed, as from its nature it does not always come well.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Sugar or Hollow Crown. The variety most in use and best adapted to this section; long, smooth and free from coarse roots.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 50



Parsnip.

PEAS. (*Erbsen*.)

No one who plants a vegetable garden thinks of doing so without peas, and they are relied upon by almost every market gardener, as they bring early and usually very profitable returns, besides permitting the land to be occupied by a second crop. Celery, squash, melons, sweet corn, and various other crops, may be grown after peas. The cultivation of peas requires only ordinary care, but we would call particular attention to the fact that success depends in a great measure upon the quality of the seed; and as a rule, the gardener who thinks it economy to purchase peas where he can obtain them at the lowest figure finds that he has made an expensive mistake when he gathers his crop. The dwarf varieties require a rich soil, and liberal manuring; the other sorts need only ordinary cultivation. Peas are very hardy, and succeed best under low temperature. The early, round smooth varieties should be sown as early as possible in the spring, while the more tender, wrinkled sorts do better if planted after the ground has become warmer. Sow in drills two or three feet apart, according to the height of the variety planted, and not less than 4 inches deep. A pint will plant a row of forty feet. Make the furrows deep enough to allow room for the manure, which is usually scattered along the bottom. It is safer not to have the seed in direct contact with the manure. Successive plantings need not be made, several varieties which naturally succeed each other in their time for ripening may be planted at the same time, in this way securing a constant succession of this choice vegetable. If desired, dwarf varieties, which require no brushing can be selected.

No Peas will be sold at less than 50c for 4 quarts unless noted.

Extra Early Varieties.

	PKT.	QT.	BU.
Kendel's First of All. This Pea is the result of many years' careful selection. It leads the list of extra earlies for earliness, productiveness, size of pod and quality of flavor. It is uniform in growth and ripening, and free from rogues or runners to a marked degree. Our best gardeners prefer it to any other of this class.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$4 00
Landreth's Extra Early True. We offer only sealed bags of the True Landreth	10	25	3 50
Maud S. An early variety; with larger pods than the Hancock or Rural New Yorker	10	25	3 50
Hancock. An early variety; identical with the Rural New Yorker.....	10	25	3 50
Cleveland's Rural New Yorker. An extra early which has been sold for many years. Pods good size, abundant and ripen very evenly.....	10	25	3 50
Cleveland's Alaska. An extra early blue pea, growing very rapidly even in cold weather, and ready for market one or two days earlier than any other kind.....	10	25	3 50
Cleveland's First and Best. Pods large, well filled, prolific, and can be picked clean on the third picking; very uniform and free from runners; our stock is second to none in the country.....	10	25	3 50
Laxton's Alpha. A very early, wrinkled variety; rather earlier than Little Gem, and of taller growth; vine about two feet.....	10	25	4 50
Bliss' American Wonder. One of the earliest and best dwarf wrinkled peas; larger than American Wonder, and more prolific; flavor excellent; one of the best early wrinkled varieties.....	10	25	4 00
Nott's Excelsior. Vines very vigorous, growing about one foot high; pods larger than American Wonder, and more prolific; flavor excellent; one of the best early wrinkled varieties.....	10	30	4 50
McLean's Little Gem (or Carter's Premium Gem.) A leading favorite for garden use; a green, wrinkled pea, quite early and productive; flavor excellent; one foot high.....	10	25	3 50

Second Early and Later Varieties.

McLean's Advancer. This variety takes the lead as a second early market pea; pods long and uniform, maturing well together, the crop closely following the early varieties; vine two feet.....	10	25	3 50
Hosford's Market Garden. Somewhat like the Advancer; a good cropper....	10	25	3 50
Allan's Dwarf Telephone. (New.) A dwarf strain of the well-known Telephone, growing about eighteen inches high. Plants stocky, vigorous and very productive; pods long, straight and remarkably well filled with tender light-green peas of excellent flavor. Follows Advancer in ripening.....	15	40	8 00
Heroine. A medium early wrinkled pea, robust growth, large, full pods, enormously productive, excellent flavor, about two feet high.....	10	30	4 50
Queen. A wrinkled variety of English origin, large pods, well filled with large oval green peas of the finest quality and flavor, two and one-half feet high; a later sort than Advancer.....	10	30	4 50
Shropshire Hero. A recent introduction. A great improvement on York-shire Hero, having longer, better filled pods.....	10	30	4 50

PEAS.—Continued.

	PKT.	QT.	BU.
Champion of England. First quality; one of the best known of the older varieties; a tall-growing, green, wrinkled marrow; quality unsurpassed by any other pea; pod medium; peas large; vine about five feet.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$3 50
Improved Stratagem. One of the most desirable new varieties; blue wrinkled; dwarf habit, requiring no brush; exceedingly large, well-filled pods; very sweet; ripening at the same time with Champions, and fully equal to them in quality; height one and a half foot.....	10	30	4 50
Pride of the Market. Extraordinary large pod, well filled with large green peas of excellent flavor; very valuable for market; two and a half feet.....	10	25	4 00
Telephone. A tall-growing blue wrinkled pea, of most remarkable vigor, producing twelve to eighteen well-filled pods of enormous size; quality excellent; height about four feet.....	10	30	4 50
Bliss' Abundance. A very large cropper; large, well-formed pods well filled with large, light-green peas.....	10	25	4 00
Yorkshire Hero. An excellent late dwarf; wrinkled marrow; good pods; peas large; flavor excellent; vine two and a half feet high.....	10	30	4 50
Dwarf White Missouri Marrowfat. One of the best late sorts; white-seeded; very productive, but not so sweet as the green wrinkled varieties; vine three feet. 4 qts. 40c.....	10	20	2 00
Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Much used for a general late crop; an old and very popular pea, yielding immense crops; vine three feet. 4 qts. 40c.....	10	20	2 00
White Marrowfat. 4 qts. 40c.....	10	20	2 00
Tall Sugar. (<i>Edible pods.</i>) Cultivated as a string pea; pods very large and long, which when gathered young, are stringless and very tender; vine about four feet.....	10	30	6 00
Dwarf Sugar. (<i>Edible pods.</i>) Also grown as a string pea; pods good size, tender and sweet; vine three feet.....	10	30	6 00
Canada Field. Common. Price variable.....			

PEPPER. (*Spanisher Pfeffer.*)

Sow in March or April in a hot-bed, and transplant into open ground late in May or early in June, when the weather has become well settled, as the plants are quite tender. Set in rows about two feet apart, and fifteen inches apart in the row. A warm, sandy loam is best suited to their growth.



Sweet Mountain Pepper.



Long Red Cayenne Pepper.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Sweet Mountain. This variety is very large, thick-fleshed; very sweet and mild; used for making stuffed pickles.....	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$3 00
Spanish Mammoth. Very sweet; six inches long, two inches thick.....	05	30	3 00
Long Red Cayenne. A small long-shaped variety; very pungent; the Cayenne pepper of commerce.....	05	30	3 00
Cardinal. Very long, pointed, scimitar-shaped.....	05	30	3 00
Chili. A small pepper, of strong flavor; makes a very ornamental plant; is used for pepper sauce.....	05	40	4 00

POTATOES. (*Kartoffeln.*)

(Prices Subject to the Variations of the Market.)

It is almost needless to devote space to any description of the uses or cultivation of potatoes. It is sufficient to state that any good soil will produce them. When grown upon good sandy loam, however, the quality is usually much better than that of those produced upon heavy soils. Make furrows of good depth, three feet apart; scatter a liberal dressing of fertilizer along the drills, and upon this set the seed potatoes, about eight or ten inches apart. One or two pieces of potato, containing one or more eyes in each piece, are put in each hill. There is a division of opinion as to the number of eyes in each hill that will give the best results. Cover a couple of inches, and when the sprouts appear, cultivate and hoe, to keep the soil free and clear of weeds. As the vines increase, draw earth around them, forming a slight ridge. There is much confusion in regard to the varieties; different names are attached to potatoes so nearly identical in all respects that it is useless to consider them as distinct varieties. In recommending the various sorts, the most that can be said of them is that they all have local reputations.

At the present time we cannot give the kinds and prices on seed potatoes, but shall have the leading varieties during April and May, when, if desired, will give quotations.

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

Early in May make a hot-bed in the usual way, using only one and a half or two feet of manure covered with about one inch of sandy soil; let the beds stand a week or more, until the first heat has passed off, then plant the potatoes closely, almost touching each other—about one-half bushel to a bed four by six feet; cover with one inch of sandy soil, and when the plants begin to raise the ground, gently put on two inches more of sandy soil. When there are no more frosts, and plants are large enough, strew rows of manure four feet apart on unplowed ground and plow one furrow from each side on to the row of manure, leaving the strip under the manure unplowed. Plant the sweet potato plants upon the ridge thus formed, fourteen to sixteen inches apart; keep the ground free from weeds and occasionally lift the vines to keep them from rooting at the joints.

	PK.	BUSH.	BBL.
Yellow Jersey, or Nausemonds. True Jersey-grown stock, the best and most reliable kind.....	\$0 75	\$2 50	\$5 00
	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Sweet Potato Plants. From May 20th to July.....	\$0 40	\$1 75	\$3 00

PUMPKIN. (*Kuerbis*)

Pumpkins are chiefly grown as food for stock. They are also esteemed for culinary purposes—for the good old-fashioned pumpkin pie. A good method of planting is to put one seed with every other hill in every other row when planting field corn. In this way good crops of pumpkins are secured with slight labor and expense.

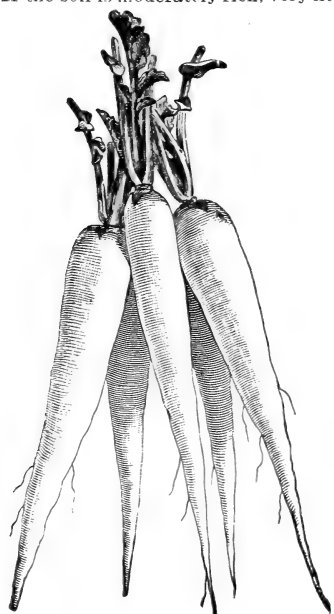
	PKT.	QT.	BUSH.
Connecticut Field. The common yellow pumpkin in general use; grown chiefly for feeding stock.....	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$3 50
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Sweet, or Sugar. A smaller variety, fine grained and sweet; the best for table use; an excellent sort.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 80
Mammoth. Very large and showy.....	05	10	1 00
Bright Red Etampes. Medium size; fine for cooking.....	05	10	80
Cushaw. Crook-neck variety; very good.....	05	10	80
Large Cheese. A large, flat variety; thick-fleshed.....	05	10	60

RADISH. (*Rettig.*)

Radish should be grown on light sandy loam, and to be crisp and tender they should make a rapid growth. If the soil is moderately rich, very little, if any, fertilizer is necessary. For very early use, begin sowing in frames in January, and continue successive sowings every two weeks. Do not sow too early in open ground; by the middle of May is early enough. For such early sowing, a warm, well sheltered situation should be selected; later sowings may follow every two or three weeks throughout the summer, using the varieties best adapted to the different stages of the season.

Long-Rooted Varieties.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Wood's Early Frame. In shape, half-long; much used for forcing; of handsome color; stands the heat under glass well.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 50
Long Scarlet Short Top. The standard market variety of the long sorts; used either in forcing or in open culture.....	05	10	50
Glass Radish. Long bright pink, white-tipped; flesh, transparent; always crisp and brittle.....	05	10	60
Long Bright Scarlet. A fine variety with a white tip; good for forcing.....	05	10	60
Beckert's Improved Chartier. A long and very smooth variety; brilliant scarlet at the upper half and gradually running out to a pure white; flavor excellent.....	05	10	60
Long White Lady Finger. A long, pure white variety, of excellent quality and attractive appearance.....	05	10	60



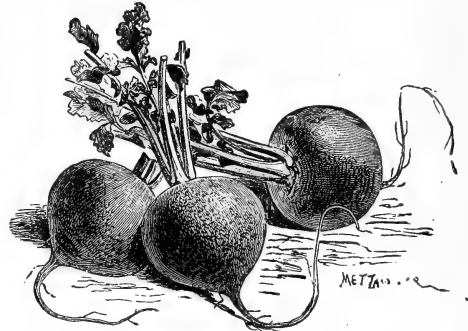
Early Long White Lady-Finger Radish.

RADISH.—Continued.

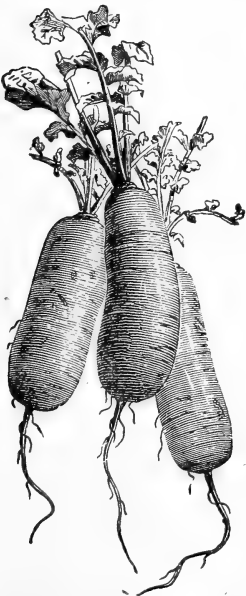
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
White Giant Stuttgart. An excellent, large white variety; popular.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 60
White Strasburg. Excellent half-long, white summer variety.....	05	10	60
Half-Long Deep Scarlet. An early, half-long variety.....	05	10	60

Round or Turnip-Rooted Varieties.

French Breakfast or Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped, White Tipped. Oval in form; handsome scarlet; white tip; used for forcing.....	05	10	60
Vick's Scarlet Globe. A fine radish; used almost exclusively for forcing on account of its growing a very small top.....	05	10	60

**Large White Summer Turnip Radish.****Golden Yellow Turnip Summer Radish.**

Early Scarlet Turnip. A variety used for forcing as well as in the open ground. A good-sized, good-colored radish of excellent quality; one of the very best for out-door culture.....	PKT, \$0 05	OZ. \$0 10	LB. \$0 60
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Early White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip. A beautiful deep scarlet, with white tip; for forcing or out-door culture.....	05	10	60
Extra Early Deep Scarlet. Principally for forcing; very rapid grower.....	05	10	60
Early White Turnip. Another sort for early use; round in form and of clear white color.....	05	10	60
Early Garnet Turnip. A handsome turnip-shaped variety, of a distinct dark color; excellent quality,.....	05	10	60
Golden Globe Yellow Summer Turnip. For use during the summer and fall months; a most desirable sort, growing very large.....	05	10	50
Burpee's Surprise. Quick Growth. By successive sowings it will keep the table well supplied; its skin is very thin; color light brown; the best yellow radish for market.....	05	10	60
Large White Summer Turnip. One of the finest and best varieties grown; makes a very large radish, and is used extensively.....	05	10	60

Fall and Winter Varieties.

Round Black Fall, or Spanish. A very large, round sort, for fall and winter use.....	05	10	60
Long Black Fall, or Spanish. Grown for winter use.....	05	10	60
Long White Fall, or Spanish. Another good winter variety.....	05	10	60
Scarlet China Winter Radish. One of the best winter radishes; a half-long sort, thicker at the bottom than the top.....	05	10	80
California Mammoth White Winter. A very large, pure white and solid variety.....	05	10	60

RAPE.

Dwarf Essex. Used for forage plant.....Per pound, 15c.

RHUBARB. (*Rhabarber.*)

Victoria. The variety in general use for the market; yields immense crops.....

PKT.	OZ.	LB.
\$0 05	\$0 20	\$2 00

Large roots of the Victoria variety, 15c each; per dozen \$1.50; per hundred \$10.00.

SQUASH. (*Speise Kuerbis*)

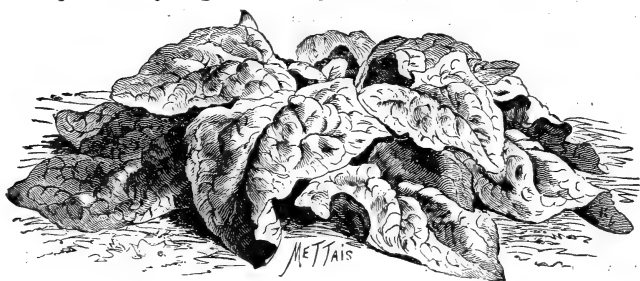
Squashes being very tender, should not be planted too early; and, as they make a very rapid growth, they will have ample time to mature if planted after the weather has become settled and warm. A warm, mellow, soil suits them best, and they require a liberal amount of manure, which is best applied direct to the hills. Plant in May, after all danger of frost is past. The summer varieties should be planted in hills three or four feet apart each way, and the later sorts about twice this distance. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill, as there is much danger of loss from bugs. Protect against these as directed for cucumber culture. When well grown, thin to three or four plants in each hill.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Extra Large Golden Bush. Our own superior stock; decidedly the best and largest yellow scallop-shaped squash, attaining twelve to fifteen inches in diameter	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 80
Golden Custard. Mammoth strain of Golden Bush, golden yellow flesh; fine quality	05	10	75
Early Summer Crookneck. Another very early variety; long in shape, and of a bright yellow color; the best of the summer squashes	05	10	60
French Olive. A new French variety, golden yellow flesh of good quality; shape and color of an olive and weighing three to five pounds. Worthy a trial	05	15	1 50
Prolific Marrow. A medium early variety; between summer and fall	05	10	60
Boston Marrow. The earliest of the fall sorts; is ready for use very soon after the summer varieties; rich orange color; good size, excellent flavor... ..	05	10	60
Bay State. With hard blue shell, for fall or winter	05	10	60
American Turban. An excellent squash, as good for fall use as the Hubbard for winter	05	10	60
Essex Hybrid. A good keeper; of excellent flavor	05	10	60
Hubbard. The standard winter squash; grown more extensively than any other late variety; color dark green; our squash seed is not obtained at canning factories	05	10	60
Marblehead. Another excellent winter variety, of a black color, has all the qualities of the Hubbard; a very solid, heavy squash	05	10	75
Large Winter Crookneck. An old and well-known variety	05	10	60
Mammoth Yellow Chili. Grows to an immense size if given high cultivation.	05	15	1 50
Vegetable Marrow. English, white-fleshed; outside yellow	05	10	80

SPINACH. (*Spinat.*)

Spinach may be grown on any ordinary soil, and its cultivation is a simple matter. It is grown both as a

spring and summer crop. For early use sow in August or September, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart, using ten pounds of seed per acre. At the approach of cold weather cover lightly with straw or any handy litter. Uncover when the plants begin to make a new growth in spring. For summer use sow early in spring, in same way as above, using less seed. If the plants stand too thick, thin to three or four inches apart. A liberal dressing of good manure should be used. The land can hardly be made too rich.



Extra Large Round Thick-Leaf Spinach.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Extra Large Round Thick-Leaf. This strain is the very best offered anywhere, and must not be confounded with the cheap spinach with which the market is supplied. It grows a large, thick leaf, and will fill the measure quicker and cut more to the acre than any other variety. Sown both in the spring and fall	\$0 05	\$0 25	
New Victoria. Extra dark green color, two or three weeks later than the Long Standing; for spring sowing	0 05	0 25	
Large Round-Leaf. A good variety, and a cheaper grade than the Extra Large, Long Standing. A desirable sort that does not incline to run to seed as much as most others; very desirable for spring sowing	05	20	
New Zealand. (<i>Tetragonia Expanza.</i>) A plant of a different genus, but of similar character and used like Spinach; should be started in a hot-bed in March and transplanted when the ground is warm, about three feet apart each way	0 05	10	1 00

Special Prices on Large Quantities.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster. (*Haferwurzeln.*)

Salsify is a most delicious vegetable. When cooked it has an oyster flavor, hence its name, Vegetable Oyster. The cultivation is precisely the same as directed for parsnips, and it will keep over winter in the ground where grown, in the same way as parsnips. There are two colors, white and black rooted.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A large and superior variety, which is used almost exclusively; white-rooted.....

Black-Rooted Scorzoneria.....

PKT. OZ. LB.

\$0 05 \$0 15 1 25
05 15 1 50

TOMATO. (*Liebes Apfel.*)

The seed may be sown in hot-beds, with good bottom heat, in February or March, and when the plants are two or three inches high transplant into other frames about four or five inches apart each way, or into boxes or single pots which are to remain in the frames. Set the plants out in open ground, not earlier than the last week in May or first of June. Being very tender, they will not bear the least frost. Choose a light sandy, gravelly loam, in a well sheltered situation, and with a southern exposure if possible, as early fruit is desirable. In such a location the plants may be set about three feet apart each way, using a large shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill. On rich soils but little, if any manure is necessary. The plants should stand about four feet apart each way.

Buckeye State. A very large, fine flavored solid tomato, of a rather bright red color.....

Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruit early and purple color.....

Dwarf Aristocrat. Foliage dark green, habit erect; fruit bright red, large and fine flavor. Free from rot and a good keeper.....

Acme. Very early and productive; fruit medium size of a dark rich red, slightly tinged with purple; very solid and smooth.....

Atlantic Prize. The earliest tomato on the list. Has smooth, bright red fruit of good flavor.....

Livingston's Favorite. Ripens evenly without cracking; very prolific; bears long shipments; excellent for canning.....

Livingston's Perfection. Early, of a blood-red color, perfectly smooth, ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly until frost comes.....

Livingston's Beauty. Glossy crimson in color; ripens evenly, without cracking; bears throughout the season, attaining its natural color, even when picked green; remarkably free from rot.....

Stone. Very large, smooth, solid, bright scarlet color; one of the best for canning.....

Ponderosa. Largest tomato grown; quality good; should be grown on a trellis.....

Crimson Cushion. A mammoth tomato, like Ponderosa, but ripening more evenly.....

Golden Queen. A very fine yellow variety.....

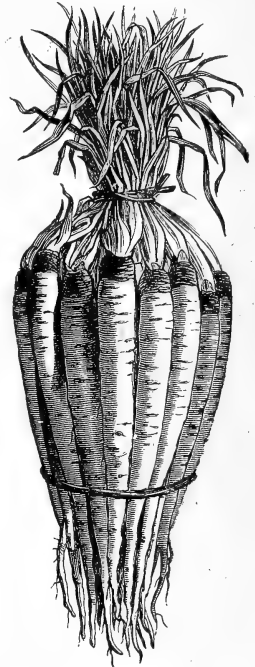
Yellow Plum. A bright, lemon-colored tomato; uniformly oval in shape; small-sized; used for preserves.....

Red Cherry. Small round fruit, resembling cherries in size and shape.....

Pear-Shaped. Also a small preserving tomato, of perfect pear shape, and bright red color.....

PKT. OZ. LB.

05 25 2 50
05 25 2 50
05 25 2 50

**Salsify.**

\$0 05 \$0 25 \$2 50

05 25 2 50

05 25 2 50

05 25 2 50

05 25 2 50

05 25 2 50

15 50 6 00

15 50 6 00

05 25 2 50

05 25 2 50

05 25 2 50

TOBACCO. (*Tabak.*)

PKT. OZ. LB.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. The variety extensively grown in the Northern and Middle States; largely used as cigar wrappers.....

Havana. Imported seed; highly flavored variety.....

\$0 05 \$0 40 \$4 00

05 50 5 00

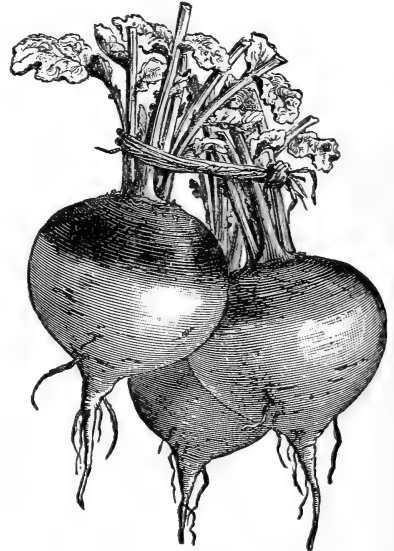
TURNIP. (*Weise Ruebe.*)

Fall turnips may be sown from the first of July till about August 10th, or in favorable seasons even later. These varieties are also used for early crops, the seeds being sown in April. But few soils or locations will produce early turnips of good quality; old pasture lands, recently broken, and dressed with the best bone dust or guano, will sometimes produce satisfactory crops, but, at best, success is the exception rather than the rule in growing early turnips. Sow the seed broadcast upon an even surface, using about a pound of seed per acre, and rake it in evenly. The Swedish, or Rutabaga varieties, should be sown in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart, or any time from the first of June to the last of July, using about one pound of seed per acre. The plants should be thinned to about eight or ten inches apart.



Red Top Strap-Leaf Turnip.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Red Top Strap-Leaf. The best of the flat or English turnips; used for early or late crops.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 50
White Top Strap-Leaf. Very similar in form and quality to the Purple-Top; and quite as desirable and popular.....	05	10	50
Red Top Globe. This is one of the best and handsomest varieties of early turnips, large, very solid, an immense yielder and good keeper.....	05	10	50
White Egg. A very handsome variety for fall crop; keeps well through the winter; skin very smooth, pure white; grows large; oval-shaped.....	05	15	50
Early Snowball. Globe-shaped, very solid, sweet and crisp; A very rapid grower; keeps well.....	05	10	50
Early White Stone. Of medium size, with white flesh; keeps well.....	05	10	50
Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball. This variety cannot be too highly praised; bright orange yellow; it does not become pithy by keeping; but retains its solid crispness late in the spring.....	05	10	50
Large White Norfolk. A very large, globe-shaped variety, valuable for feeding stock.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 50
Large White Globe. A very handsome, smooth, pure white sort; its beauty of appearance makes it sell well in the market; good table quality, and excellent for stock.....	05	10	50
Yellow Aberdeen. An old, well-known yellow sort; flat in shape.....	05	10	50
White Russian. Oval in form; clear, white flesh; one of the best winter turnips; keeps well until June.....	05	10	50
Shamrock Swede. Is globe-shaped, fine-grained, yellow flesh, short neck.....	05	10	50
Improved Purple-Top Rutabaga. The best Swede turnip grown; flesh cream-yellow; very smooth and solid; yields immense crops....	05	10	50
White-Fleshed Rutabaga. Somewhat resembling White Russian, but rather longer; an excellent late turnip.....	05	10	50



Red Top Globe Turnip.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

A small space in the garden may be used to good advantage for the cultivation of a few of the most useful and desirable herbs. Their cultivation is very simple, but little care being needed beyond keeping down the weeds. Sow in April or May, in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out the young plants where they stand too thick. When the ground is well covered with the foliage it is a good plan to cut out every other row, which tie in bunches and dry in the shade. The balance of the crop, having more room, will spread out and again cover the ground in a short time. In this way a large crop may be taken from a small patch of land. As a rule all herbs should be gathered when just coming into bloom.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Anise, (for sowing).....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 75
Anise, (for flavoring).....			30
Basil, Sweet, annual.....	05	15	1 50
Borage, annual.....	05	15	1 50
Burnet, perennial.....	05	20	2 00
Caraway, biennial (for sowing).....	05	10	60
Caraway, (for flavoring).....			20
Chervil, Curled, annual.....	05	15	1 50
Coriander, (for sowing).....	05	10	80
Coriander, (for flavoring).....			20
Dill, annual, (for sowing).....	05	10	70
Dill, (for flavoring).....			30
Fennel, Sweet, perennial, (for sowing).....	05	10	1 00
Fennel, Sweet, (for flavoring).....			30

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Horehound, perennial.....	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$2 50
Hyssop, perennial.....	05	25	2 50
Lavender, perennial.....	05	20	2 00
Marjoram, Sweet, annual.....	05	15	1 50
Rosemary, perennial.....	05	30	3 00
Saffron, annual.....	05	15	2 00
Sage, perennial.....	05	20	2 00
Sorrel, perennial.....	05	20	2 00
Summer Savory, annual.....	05	10	1 00
Tansy, perennial.....	05	40	4 00
Thyme, perennial.....	05	30	3 00
Woodruff.....	05	50	
Wormwood.....	05	30	3 00

BIRD SEED, ETC.

The bird seed we offer is in every case of the best grade, and has all been carefully re-cleaned. We do not attempt to compete with cheap bird seed, which has been mixed with other seeds to make it cheap, but sell only the best. If your bird has been sick or out of song, try our seeds and convince yourself that birds enjoy good, wholesome food, as well as you do. We guarantee each package to contain what it is marked, and to be full weight, without the paper or box.

	PER LB.
Mixed Canary and Rape.....	\$0 08
Canary, best Cicely, carefully re-cleaned.....	08
Hemp, choice, heavy seed, re-cleaned.....	08
Sweet Spring Rape, choice, re-cleaned.....	08
Millet, large Italian.....	08
Rough, or Unhulled Rice.....	12
Maw, or Poppy Seed.....	15
Lettuce Seed for Birds.....	30
Sunflower Seed.....	10
Mixed Seed for Red Birds.....	10
Canary Bird Seed, any mixture desired.....	08
Parrot Food.....	10

	PER LB.
Ant Eggs, for soft-billed birds.....	\$1 00
Cuttle Bone.....	40
	PER BOX.
Fish Food, for Gold Fish.....	10
Bird Lice Destroyer (in bellows boxes).....	20
	PER BOTTLE.
Mocking Bird Food.....	25
Song Restorer.....	20
	PER PACKAGE.
Bird Manna.....	15
	PER BOX.
Silver Gravel.....	5 to 10c.

FIELD SEEDS.

(Subject to Market Fluctuations.)

	PER BUSH.
Buckwheat, Silver Hull.....Market price.	
Buckwheat, Japanese.....Market price.	
Broom Corn, Dwarf.....Per lb., 10c.	\$3 00
Broom Corn, Evergreen....." 10c.	3 00
Flax Seed....." 8c.	2 00
Spring Rye.....	\$1 00 to 1 25

	PER BUSH.
Winter Rye.....	\$1 00 to \$1 25
	PER LB.
Sugar Cane, Early Orange.....	\$0 12
Sugar Cane, Early Amber.....	12
Kaffir Corn, Red.....Per lb., 10c; per C, \$5.00	
Kaffir Corn, White.....Per lb., 10c; per C, 5.00	

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

Terms: Cash with Order.

Two-Bushel Bags, 13 Cents Each.

In regard to grass and Clover seeds we would say we only handle the very best quality, and at all times will be as low in prices as is consistent with a good quality of seed.

Cartage is free, but the purchaser must pay Freight or Express charges. On account of the early publication of this catalogue, we cannot quote prices on Clover and Grass Seeds, as they are subject to frequent variations; but purchasers may depend on having them at the price ruling in store on the day of shipment, and we will always send as much seed as the money will pay for.

CLOVER SEEDS.

Red Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) This invaluable plant may justly be placed at the head of the list; by its judicious use, land which may have been exhausted by too severe a course of cropping may be brought back to fertility, and fresher and unexhausted fields preserved in undiminished vigor. It succeeds on any soil of moderate fertility, if sufficiently dry. May be sown in autumn or winter in the south, or in this latitude upon the snow immediately previous to its disappearance, by which the seed is distributed with regularity, and carried down in the crevices of the soil. A dressing of one bushel of gypsum to the acre will immediately increase the clover crop. From 15 to 20 pounds of good seed is required for an acre, more being necessary on old and stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Mammoth or Sapling Clover. This variety grows five or six feet long, and is used almost exclusively for plowing under for fertilizing. Its stalks are so coarse and large that stock will eat only the leaves. Sow in the spring or autumn, at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover. (*Trifolium Hybridum*.) A native of Sweden, perfectly hardy, does not heave in winter or spring from frosts, stands drought well, and is in many respects superior to the common red variety. It affords a large return in hay, is excellent for soiling, and for bees it is unsurpassed. When the plant is once established, it will remain for a great many years in full vigor, and produce annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. It is excellent for sowing on hillsides or sloping lands that are liable to wash or gully, and it has a great mass of long, strong, fibrous roots, which take firm, deep and widespread hold into the soil, and prevent its washing. Sow in spring or fall, about eight or ten pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Per lb. 15c. Price variable.

Alfalfa, Lucern or Chilian Clover. (*Medicago Sativa*.) It is a valuable fodder plant, lasting from 8 to 10 years. The roots penetrate the ground from 10 to 15 feet. It requires a deep, richly manured and well cultivated soil. Sow from 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover. (*Trifolium Incarnatum*.) An annual with crimson flower. Is sown during August, but on account of our severe winters has not proven very satisfactory. It has been sown to some extent, and has made a most beautiful sight when in bloom; we have heard of but few having much success with it as a foliage plant however. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre. Weight 60 lbs. per bushel.

Per lb. 10c. Price variable.

White Dutch Clover. (*T. repens*.) An excellent pasture grass, forming in conjunction with Kentucky Blue and other grasses, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Its flowers are also a favorite resort for the honey bee. It succeeds on all good lands, if not too wet. It takes six to eight pounds per acre. Weight 60 lbs per bushel. Choice quality.

Per lb. 30c. Price variable.

GRASS SEED.

The following are the most valuable of the Natural Grasses for agricultural and other purposes. We give a short description of the different varieties, which will be a guide for the selection of seed for permanent pasturing, etc. We strongly recommend our mixtures for lawns, pastures, etc., as being the best and most economical that can be used.

Timothy. (*Phleum pratense*.) This is the best grass for hay, making a large return on strong, rich clay, of medium state of moisture; though somewhat coarse and hard, especially if allowed to ripen its seed, yet, if cut in the blossom or directly after, it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, and especially so by horses. It grows very rapidly and yields large crops on favorable soil. It can not be used advantageously as a pasture grass. Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Weight, 45 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

German, or Golden Millet. This variety is not so early as the Common Millet, but yields a much larger crop. Will grow from five to ten feet high; the heads are closely condensed, spikes very numerous; seeds golden yellow, round, in rough, bristly sheathes. It is extensively grown, and gives general satisfaction. When in the bloom, or soon after, the stalks are soft and readily eaten by all kinds of stock. Sow thirty-five or forty pounds per acre. Weight, 50 pounds per bushel.

Market Price.

Common Millet. (*Panicum Miliaceum*.) Requires a dry, light rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalk and leaves, and is excellent for forage. Sow in drills or broadcast from May 20th to June 20th, if for seed, or to the last of July if for hay. For seed, sow in drills, fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. If for hay, sow broadcast thirty-five to forty pounds. Weight, 50 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Hungarian Grass. (*Panicum germanicum*.) A valuable forage plant. Succeeds well on dry, light soil; withstands the drought remarkably well, remaining green when other vegetation is parched up; and if its development is arrested by dry weather, the least rain will restore it to vigor. Sow broadcast at the rate of thirty to forty pounds to the acre, and cultivate the same as Millet. Weight 48 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Red Top. (*Agrostis vulgaris*.) A valuable grass for moist soils. It is permanent, standing our climate well, and consequently well suited for pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil, about half the height. Sow twenty pounds per acre. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

Price variable.

Orchard Grass, or Rough Cocksfoot. (*Dactylis Glomerata*.) This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming earlier in the spring, and remaining later in autumn than any other; it grows about two and a half feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. It is well adapted for sowing under trees or orchards, and valuable either for grazing or, if cut when in bloom, for hay. Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

Price variable.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (*Poa pratensis*.) This is known in some sections as "Green Meadow Grass," and "June Grass," but should not be confounded with "*Poa compressa*," which is the true "June Grass." It is the best pasturage for our climate and soil, succeeding finely on uplands, producing the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its quality to a late period in

GRASS SEED.—Continued.

winter, and farther south affording abundant food throughout the winter. In combination with Red Top, White and Alsike Clover, it forms the finest and closest pasture. For this purpose an extra quantity of seed should be used—say one bushel of Blue Grass, one bushel of Red Top, and two pounds each of White and Alsike Clover per acre. Sow early in the spring or during the month of October or November. Weight 14 lbs. per bushel.

Fancy Clean Seed, Market Price.

Italian Rye Grass. (*Lolium Italicum*.) This variety is similar to the English Rye Grass. It is very nutritious and valuable for pastures, especially for early sheep feeding. Sow about two bushels to the acre. Weight 24 lbs. per bushel.

Per bushel, \$1.50; lb. 10c.

Meadow Fescue—True English Blue Grass. (*Festuca pratensis*) One of the most valuable pasture grasses. Its long and tender leaves are much relished by stock of all kinds. It succeeds well, even in poor soil, and as its roots penetrate the earth, twelve or fifteen inches, it is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as Red Clover. When cured like timothy, it yields a very superior quality of hay. Notwithstanding its acknowledged merits, this grass has only been sown to a limited extent in this country. It is deserving of much more attention than it has hitherto received from American farmers. Sow in spring or fall at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel.

Choice Seed, True Meadow Fescue. Per bushel, \$1.50; lb. 10c.

True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass. (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*.) This grass yields but a moderate percentage of herbage. It is remarkable for giving out a pleasant, sweet smell during the process of drying, and it is to the presence of this grass that hay from natural meadows owes its peculiar fragrance. Permanent pastures should not be sown without a portion of this grass, particularly in parks and pleasure grounds, if for no other reason than for the pleasant scent which it yields, not only when cut for hay, but also when the seed becomes nearly ripe. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Weight 10 lbs. per bushel.

True Perennial, per lb., 75c.

Mixture of Grass and Clover Seed for Permanent Pastures. This mixture is composed of a suitable selection of natural grasses and clovers best adapted for permanent pasture, and the kinds, as well as the qualities, are regulated according to the nature of the soil, situation and purpose for which they are sown. When ordering, please state whether soil is light, medium or heavy. It will take from two to three bushels to sow one acre. Weight, 16 lbs. per bushel.

Per bushel, \$2.50.

TREE SEEDS.

Seeds of trees and shrubs often fail to germinate well. This is in part owing to their peculiar nature, which requires careful study and treatment. They should always be protected by partially shading the ground where the seeds are sown. The neglect of this is the cause of many failures. A slight shading of brushwood or cornstalks, or any other convenient material, should be placed so as to partially exclude the sun's rays until the plants are well started. Another important matter is early sowing. Many species remain in the ground a whole year, and then germinate. Therefore a careful examination should be made to ascertain the condition of such seeds as have failed to come up when expected, and have been condemned as worthless. We do not keep forest tree seeds in stock, not having sufficient call for them, but can furnish all varieties on short notice. The following we have in stock and quote as follows:

	PER BU.	LB.	OZ.		PER BU.	LB.	OZ.
Apple.....	\$8 00	\$0 30		Osage Orange.....	\$8 00	\$0 40	10
Peach.....	2 50	25		Yellow Locust.....		50	10
Quince		1 50	15	Honey Locust.....		50	10
Pear		1 50	15	Norway Spruce		1 00	10

GENERAL LIST

—OF—



FLOWER SEEDS.

CULTURE AND CARE OF FLOWERS.

IN OUR List of Flower Seeds will be found all those varieties known to be desirable and worthy the attention of florists and amateurs. Our Catalogue is arranged with a view to aid our patrons in their selection by offering the **very best** varieties of each species, and to avoid the confusion attending the selection from catalogues in which the greatest possible number of varieties are presented, regardless of their value, many of which only disappoint the cultivator by taking time and garden space which might otherwise be used in growing better flowers.

Success. With patience and the exercise of reasonable judgment, anyone may soon acquire experience enough to successfully grow most of the species of flowers; failure more often results from ignorance and neglect than from any fault of the seeds or of nature. *Constant care is required in any event.*

Requisites. A few suggestions may prove of value to those who are unfamiliar with floriculture. The **selection** of the seeds, the **preparation** of the flower-beds or borders, the **choice** of location best suited to each species, the **use** of fertilizers, the **time** and **manner** of sowing seeds or of setting plants, the **destruction** of noxious weeds and injurious insects, and many other details incident to the cultivation of a flower garden—each of which require care and more or less skill.

Reliable Seed is the first requisite. We spare no pains or expense to procure the *very best*. A thorough trial of our seeds will do more to establish this fact in the minds of our patrons than any statement made by us would be likely to do.

Causes of Failure. The seeds of some of the species are very small and delicate, and from many causes are liable to fail, particularly when sown in the open ground. *If sown too early*, the earth lacks the warmth necessary to insure germination; *if covered too deeply*, the delicate sprouts cannot force their way through; *if heavy rains ensue*, the seeds may be entirely washed away, or the soil beaten down and crusted over, or perhaps left in such a wet condition as to cause the seed to decay. Again, the sowing may be followed by *extreme heat and drought*, and if the seeds have started to germinate, the germs are liable to become dry again, in which case they are utterly ruined.

When and How to Sow. The first of May is early enough, in this latitude, to sow most of the species in the open ground; too early sowing is a great mistake. The small and delicate seeds must be covered *very lightly* with earth; the finest of them had better be sown *without any covering*, the simple pressure of a smooth board being sufficient; the larger and more hardy seeds may be planted deeper and some of them earlier.

Location. A rather light sandy-loam suits most flowers, and, in such soils, seeds generally germinate well. Some flowers thrive best in a rather shady situation and in rather heavy clay soils (the Pansy is a notable instance), while others do best upon light, poor soils, and exposed to the full rays of the sun; this is particularly true of the Portulaca. A partial shading is necessary to protect these delicate seedlings that come from very small seeds.

Early Sowing. The seeds of nearly all the annual varieties, and many of the biennials and perennials, may be sown in March or April, under glass frames, in greenhouses, or in small boxes in any sunny window. In this way a good stock of plants may be had at small expense, and a gain of several weeks made in the season of blooming; less weeding of the flower-beds will be necessary; and, when the plants are set out of doors, further transplanting is not required. Shallow boxes, two or three inches deep, and with open seams at the bottom, are the best in which to start the seeds. Fill these boxes to within half an inch of the top with good, rich soil, mixed with about one-fourth sand; or, if convenient, procure some fine leaf mould from the woods. Make the surface level and smooth, and upon this scatter the seed sparingly. Use a fine sieve, with which sift carefully over the seeds just enough earth to cover them. Afterwards gently shower them with tepid water, using a fine sprinkler, and keep the boxes in a temperature as near 60° as possible. Avoid much watering unless the surface of the soil appears dry. Transplant into other boxes when the plants are large enough to handle, setting them from half an inch to an inch apart. Sometimes the young seedlings are attacked by a minute fungus, which causes them to "damp off." In such a case no time is to be lost in transplanting into other boxes. In setting plants out into the beds or borders, allow a liberal space for each; crowding too many into a small area is a mistake very often made.

Fertilizing with Pure Bone Dust. For fertilizers use well-decayed stable manure, made very fine and well mixed into the soil, or some first-class commercial fertilizer. From an experience of several years we confidently recommend for general use **PURE RAW BONE DUST**; as a fertilizer for all plants we have not found anything better; it is more permanent than stable manure, and has the additional advantage of never introducing seeds of weeds. By its use the foliage of plants soon acquires a rich green color, and many claim that it imparts a brighter hue to the flowers of many species. It should be applied at the time of sowing or of transplanting, to gain the best results.

Annuals, Biennials, Perennials. Flowers are classified as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials. Annuals are those plants that bloom the first year from seed, and, after ripening their seeds, perish the same season. They comprise many of the most beautiful flowers and, as a rule, are of easy culture. Some of the Biennials and Perennials will flower the first season if the seed is sown early, and they may then be kept over for another year or longer. Pansy, Snapdragon, Pinks, etc., belong to this class. Biennials bloom the second year from planting the seed, and then die. Perennials, as a rule, bloom the second year, and are more or less permanent thereafter. The seeds of some of the Perennials remain a long time in the soil before germinating. Several species of the Biennials and Perennials will succeed well if the seeds are sown in early autumn.



PANSY.



Classified List of Flower Seeds.

Vines.

Ampelopsis.	Balloon Vine.	Beans.	Canary Bird Vine.	Cobæa.	Cypress.
Dolichos.	Gourds.	Lophospermum.	Maurandia.	Momordica.	Morning Glory.
Nasturtium Major.	Passion Flower.	Smilax.	Sweet Peas.	Thunbergia.	

Wild Cucumber.

Trailing Plants.

Abronia.	Ice Plant.	Linaria.	Lobelia.	Oxalis.	Sanvitalia.
		Torenia.			

Border Plants.

Agrostemma.	Alyssum.	Anagallis.	Arabis.	Centranthus.	Daisy.	Forget-me-not.
Gilia.	Godetia.	Golden Feather.	Lobelia.	Mignonette.	Oxalis.	Portulaca.

Plants Growing Well in the Shade.

Asperula.	Forget-me-not.	Mimulus.	Nemophila.
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Greenhouse Plants.

Calceolaria.	Cineraria.	Cuphea.	Cyclamen.	Geranium.	Gloxinia.
		Primula.	Viola.		

Ornamental Plants.

Amaranthus.	Canna.	Coleus.	Datura.	Digitalis.	Eucalyptus.	Euphorbia.	Hollyhock.
Lantana.	Larkspur.	Lupins.	Martynia.	Mimosa.	Mirabilis.	Nicotiana.	
Penstemon.	Ricinus.	Solanum.	Sunflower.	Sweet Clover.	Wigandia.		

Everlasting Flowers.

Acroclintum.	Ammobium.	Elichrysium.	Gomphrena.	Rhodanthe.	Xeranthemum.
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Bouquet Flowers.

Adonis.	Aconitum.	Ageratum.	Alonsoa.	Antirrhinum.	Aquilegia.	Asperula.
Aster.	Balsam.	Bartonia.	Browallia.	Cacalia.	Calendula.	
Campanula.	Candytuft.	Carnation.	Celosia.	Centaurea.	Chrysanthemum.	
Clarkia.	Collinsia.	Coreopsis.	Cosmos.	Dahlia.	Dianthus.	Eschscholtzia.
Feverfew.	Gaillardia.	Geranium.	Gypsophylla.	Heliotrope.	Ipomopsis.	Jacoba.
Lychnis.	Marigold.	Nasturtium.	Nigella.	Oenothera.	Pansy.	
Petunia.	Phlox.	Poppy.	Salvia.	Salpiglossis.	Saponaria.	Stocks.
Schizanthus.	Silene.	Sweet William.	Verbena.	Vinca.	Wallflower.	Zinnia.

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS.



SUGGESTIONS.

FLOWER SEEDS may be ordered by the Number given to each kind, thereby saving much writing.

We would particularly draw the attention of customers desiring information regarding the **CULTURE** and **CARE** of Flowers to the page opposite the preceding one.

Our Flower Seeds are grown for us in **SEPARATE COLORS**, and are mixed by us in proper proportion, so that these Mixtures will be found to contain a very choice collection of colors and varieties. Persons desiring larger quantities than packets will find the ounce price of the commoner kinds on a subsequent page.

From year to year we shall add new varieties of Flower Seeds to our Collection, a list of which will be found immediately following the General List.

We pay postage on Flower Seeds in Packets.

ABRONIA. (*Abronia*.)

Trailing plants, with sweet-scented, verbena-like flowers. Remove the husks before sowing, and start under glass. They succeed best in a light, rich soil. Annuals.

- | NO. | | PKT. |
|-----|---|------|
| 1. | Umbellata. Rosy lilac; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... | .05 |

ACONITUM. (*Eisenhut*.)

Popular perennials, with panicles of blue helmet-shaped flowers.

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 2. | Napellus. Monk's Hood; 4 ft..... | .05 |
|----|---|-----|

ACROCLINIUM. (*Acroclinium*.)

One of the most beautiful and valuable of the everlasting flowers, and grown extensively for winter bouquets. Sow in hot-beds and transplant. Annuals.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 3. | Album. Pure white; 1 ft..... | .05 |
| 4. | Roseum. Bright rose; 1 ft..... | .05 |

ADONIS. (*Adonis*.)

Handsome plants, with showy flowers, and of easy culture in any soil. Seed should be sown early. Annuals.

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 5. | Æstivalis. (Flos Adonis.) Scarlet; 1 ft... . | .05 |
|----|---|-----|

AGERATUM. (*Leberbalsam*.)

Fine plants for massing outside, and valuable for winter blooming in the house. Prized by the florists for cut flowers. Annuals.

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| 6. | Mexicanum. Blue; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... | .05 |
| 7. | Wendlandii Compacta. Dwarf white.. | .05 |
| 8. | Wendlandii Compacta. Dwarf mixed.. | .05 |

AGROSTEMMA. (*Lichtnelke*.)

Attractive, free-flowering plants of easy culture; fine for beds or borders, and an excellent cut flower.

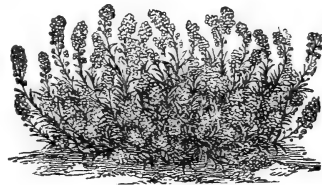
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|----|--|-----|
| 9. | Coronaria Atrosanguinea (Rose Cam-
pion). Perennial; 2 ft..... | .05 |
|----|--|-----|

ALONSOA. (Mask-Flower.)

(*Alonsoa*.)

Very ornamental, either in the greenhouse or outside in summer. Very desirable in the garden for the brilliancy of their flowers. Succeeds in any light, rich soil. Annual.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 10. | Warszewiczii. Scarlet; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... | .05 |
|-----|--|-----|



ALYSSUM. (*Steinkraut*.)

Free-flowering plants, suitable for beds, borders, or rock work. Grow well in any rich garden-loam.

- | NO. | | PKT. |
|-----|---|------|
| 11. | Maritimum (Compactum). White; an-
nual; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... | .05 |

AMARANTHUS. (*Amarant*.)

Graceful ornamental foliage plants, producing a striking effect in the flower-garden. Sow the seeds early, and set out last of May, or in June, in rich soil. Annual.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 12. | Bicolor Ruber. Scarlet and orange
foliage; 2 ft..... | .05 |
| 13. | Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding). Crim-
son; 3 ft..... | .05 |
| 14. | Melancholicus Ruber. Dark crimson
foliage; 3 ft..... | .05 |
| 15. | Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Red, yellow
and green foliage; 2 ft..... | .05 |

AMMOBIUM. (*Ammobium*.)

Pretty annuals, producing white everlasting flowers. Sow the seed the last of May in the open border. They do well in almost any situation.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 16. | Alatum Grandiflorum. Large flower-
ing and pure white; 2 ft..... | .05 |
|-----|--|-----|

ANAGALLIS. (*Gauchheil*.)

Universal favorites of the flower garden; suit-
able for beds, borders and rock-work. Annuals.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 17. | Grandiflora Mixed. Large flowering
varieties; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... | .05 |
|-----|---|-----|

NO.

PKT.

AMPELOPSIS.

18. **Veitchii** (Japanese Ivy). A species of the ivy from Japan, which is perfectly hardy. The leaves are small, and at first of an olive-green color, changing to bright scarlet in the autumn. Hardy perennial..... .10
19. **Quinquefolia** (Virginia Creeper). American Ivy; our native hardy vine..... .05

ANTIRRHINUM. (Snapdragon.)
(Loewenmaul.)

One of the most showy and useful border-plants, growing and blooming freely in any good soil that is tolerably dry. Annuals.

20. **Majus.** Mixed colors: 2 ft..... .05
21. **Tom Thumb.** Finest dwarf varieties mixed; 1 ft..... .05

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.)
(Akeley.)

Very ornamental, perennial, herbaceous plants, blooming freely in the spring. They grow well in any dry soil.

22. **Cærulea** (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Mixed..... .10
23. **Hortensis Hybrid Double.** Finest mixed..... .05

ARABIS. (Gaensekraut.)

Hardy herbaceous plant, with pure white flowers, resembling candytuft; blooms very early in the spring; suitable for borders, rock-work, etc.

24. **Alpina.** $\frac{3}{4}$ ft..... .05

ASPERULA. (Waldmeister.)

Pretty dwarf plants, well adapted for shaded situations among trees, bearing clusters of fragrant flowers; admirable for bouquets; the plant is also used for flavoring.

25. **Odorata.** White; perennial; 1 ft..... .05

**ASTER.** (Schoenkrantz, Aster.)

This flower is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing flowers of great richness and variety of color, with the most perfect and beautiful form. Annual.

26. **Pyramidal.** Extra mixed..... .10
27. **French Pæony.** Extra mixed..... .10
28. **Giant Comet.** Extra mixed..... .10
29. **Vick's Branching.** Extra mixed..... .10
30. **Perfection.** Extra mixed..... .10
31. **Chrysanthemum Flowered Rose.** Extra mixed..... .10
32. **Imbricated Victoria.** Extra mixed..... .10
33. **Queen of the Market.** Extra mixed..... .10
34. **Chrysanthemum Dwarf.** Extra mixed..... .10



CROWN ASTER.

NO.

PKT.

35. **Crown Asters.** Extra mixed .. .10
36. **Very Dwarf Pygmea.** Extra mixed... .10
37. **China Aster.** Fine mixed..... .05
38. **Quilled German Aster.** Fine mixed.. .05

ASTERS IN SEPARATE COLORS,

Which we select from the above list, and recommend for bedding.

39. **Tall White**..... .10
40. **Tall Red**..... .10
41. **Tall Pink**..... .10
42. **Tall Blue**..... .10
43. **Dwarf White**..... .10
44. **Dwarf Red**..... .10

AURICULA. (See Primula.)**BACHELOR'S BUTTON.** (See Centaurea.)**BALSAM APPLE.** (Balsamapfel.)

Curious climbers with ornamental foliage. The fruit is bright orange and, when ripe, bursts open, exposing its bright-red seeds and yellow interior. Very effective on rock-work, stumps, etc. Annual.

45. **Balsamina,** 10 ft..... .05

BALSAM. (Balsaminen.)

One of the most beautiful and popular annuals, forming a cone of clear-colored and finely variegated, camellia-like flowers. Succeed in a rich soil. Annuals.

46. **Double Splendid Mixture of Choicest Varieties.** 2 ft..... .10
47. **Double Camellia-Flowered.** Finest mixed; 2 ft..... .10
48. **Double Pure White.** 2 ft..... .10
49. **Double Fine Mixed**..... .05

BALLOON VINE. (Herzsaamen.)

(Cardiospermum Halicacabum.)

50. A very pretty climber, remarkable for its inflated membranous capsule, from which it derives the name of "Balloon Vine." Annual; 8 ft..... .05

BARTONIA. (Bartonia.)

51. **Aurea.** Splendid annual, with golden-yellow flowers, having a metallic luster when the sun shines upon them. Very showy; 1 ft..... .05

BELLIS PERENNIS. (See Double Daisy.)**BRACHYCOME.** (Swan River Daisy.)

(Kurzschoepf.)

A beautiful plant, resembling the daisy, growing from 5 to 10 inches high, compact branching habit, with abundance of blue and white flowers; suitable for rockeries, etc. Peaty loam. Annual.

52. **Iberidifolia.** Mixed; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... .05

**BROWALLIA.** (*Browallie.*)

Very handsome, free-flowering plants, completely studded during the whole summer with their beautiful flowers; excellent for cut flowers. Light, rich soil. Annuals.

NO.		PKT.
53.	<i>Czerwiakowskii</i> . Deep blue, with white center; 1½ ft.....	.05
54.	<i>Roezli Grandiflora</i> . Large-flowered, white; 1½ ft.....	.05
55.	<i>Elata</i> . Deep blue; 1½.....	.05

CACALIA. (*Tassel Flower.*)(*Pestwurz.*)

Beautiful and profuse flowering plants, with tassel-shaped flowers, grown readily from seed sown where it is to remain. Rich, sandy loam. Annual.

56.	<i>Coccinea</i> . Bright scarlet; 1½ ft.....	.05
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CALCEOLARIA. (*Pantoffelblume.*)

Plants of a highly decorative character; very desirable for house or conservatory culture; remarkable for their size, color and markings. Sow the seeds in August or September for early flowering, in a light, rich compost. Tender perennial.

57.	<i>Hybrida Grandiflora</i> . Self-colored and spotted varieties mixed, from prize flowers.....	.50
58.	<i>Rugosa</i> . Shrubby or bedding variety; mixed colors.....	.50

CALENDULA. (*Pot Marigold.*)(*Ringelblume.*)

Showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals, producing a fine effect in beds or borders, and flowering very late in the autumn. Extensively used by florists; grow well in any good garden soil.

59.	<i>Le Proust</i> . Double; nankeen colored; 1½ ft.....	.05
60.	<i>Meteor</i> . Double; straw-color, striped with bright orange; 1½ ft.....	.05
61.	<i>Prince of Orange</i> . Similar to Meteor, with large flowers.....	.05
62.	<i>Royal Marigold Trianon</i> . Double. bright yellow.....	.05

CANDYTUFT. (*Iberis.*)(*Schleifenblume.*)

A beautiful and most useful plant for growing in beds or masses; used extensively by florists for cut flowers. Light, rich soil. Annual.

63.	<i>Large White</i> . The general favorite; ½ ft.....	.05
64.	<i>Coronaria</i> . (White Rocket.) Large, white heads; ½ ft.....	.05
65.	<i>Dunnetii</i> . Rich, dark crimson; ½ ft.....	.05
66.	<i>Lilacina</i> . Purple; ½ ft.....	.05
67.	<i>Mixed</i> . Choice colors; ½ ft.....	.05
68.	<i>Hybrida Nana</i> . (New Tom Thumb varieties.) Splendid mixed colors; the finest of all the Candytufts; very large compact truss; ½ ft.....	.10

**CAMPANULA.** (*Canterbury Bell.*)(*Glockenblume.*)

Beautiful, well-known plants, characterized by the richness of their colors, and profusion of their bloom. They include the favorite Canterbury Bells, which are among the most attractive border-plants. Light, rich soil.

NO.		PKT.
69.	<i>Medium</i> . (Canterbury Bells.) Single; mixed; biennial; 2½ ft.....	.05

CANARY-BIRD VINE.(*Tropæolum Canariensis.*)

70. Beautiful climber of the Nasturtium family, producing small, canary-yellow flowers; a rapid grower; handsome foliage..

.10

CANNA. (*Indian Shot.*)(*Blumenrohr.*)

These plants are grown for the remarkable beauty of their foliage, which produces a striking effect on lawns during the summer, either singly or in groups. The French Cannas are grown also for their fine heads of flowers. New and valuable varieties are raised every year from seed. Seed should be sowed and sown early in a strong, moist heat, and the roots may be kept through the winter like dahlias. Half-hardy perennials.

71.	<i>Fine Mixed</i> . Common varieties; 4 to 8 ft.....	.05
72.	<i>Dwarf French Mixed</i> . Green foliage.....	.10
73.	<i>Dwarf French Mixed</i> . Bronze foliage.....	.10

CANTERBURY BELL. (See *Campanula.*)**CARNATION PINK.** (*Nelke.*)

The most magnificent of all the Dianthus family. Flowers large, beautiful and delightfully fragrant. Sown in the spring they bloom the second season. The plants are hardy the first winter; afterward they need protection. Perennials.

74.	<i>Marguerite</i> . Dwarf mixed. If sown early will flower the first season.....	.10
75.	<i>Early Dwarf Double Carnation</i> . Fine mixed; 1 ft.....	.10
76.	<i>Double Picotee</i> . Extra mixed; 2 ft.....	.10
77.	<i>Fancy Picotee Carnation</i> . Prize stock; from stage-flowers; finest double mixture of Picotees, Carnations, Bizarres, Flakes, Fancies and Sells; 2 ft..	.25
78.	<i>Perpetual, or Tree Carnation</i> . Extra double mixed; 2 ft.....	.50

CASTOR OIL BEAN. (See *Ricinus.*)**CATCHFLY.** (See *Silene.*)**CENTRANTHUS.** (*Baldrian.*)

Very pretty, compact-growing plants, effective in beds, ribbons, or as an edging; grow and flower freely in common garden soil. Very desirable for bouquets. Annuals.

79.	<i>Mixed Colors</i> . Tall. 1½ ft.....	.05
80.	<i>Mixed Colors</i> . Dwarf.....	.05

CELOSIA. (Cockscomb.) (Hahnenkamm.)

Free-flowering, graceful plants, producing their flowers in combs or beautiful feathery spikes. Should be sown early, and transplanted in June in rich soil. Annuals.

NO.		PKT.
81.	Cristata. (Cockscomb.) Tall extra fine mixed .....	.05
82.	Cristata. Dwarf; extra fine mixed.....	.15
83.	Pyramidalis Mixed. Feathery spikes; 3 ft .....	.05
84.	Japonica Variegata. Beautiful scarlet and gold.....	.05
85.	Glasgow Prize. Dwarf; dark foliage; crimson combs .....	.10



CENTAUREA. (Flockenblume.)

Very showy, free-flowering plants, some of which have beautiful silvery foliage, and are well adapted for ribbon borders and carpet bedding. Succeed in any garden soil.

86.	Cyanus. (Bachelor's Button.) Blue .....	.05
87.	Cyanus. (Bachelor's Button.) Mixed colors. Annual; 2 ft .....	.05
88.	Moschata. (Sweet Sultan.) Mixed colors; annual; 2 ft.....	.05
89.	Candidissima. Silver leaved, foliage broader and whiter than the other; half-hardy perennial; 1 ft.....	.05
90.	Gymnocarpa. Silver leaved, very graceful; half-hardy perennial .....	.05

CHINESE OR INDIAN PINK. (See Dianthus.)



CHRYSANTHEMUM.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. (Wucherblume. Goldblume.)

Showy and effective garden favorites. The annual varieties are in great demand, and extensively grown for cut flowers, making a fine pot plant for winter, and excellent for beds or borders through the summer. Succeed best in loam and rotted manure, equal parts.

NO.		PKT.
91.	Frutescens. (White Marguerite, or Paris Daisy) .....	.10
92.	Chinese Large Flowered. Double mixed, well-known variety for pot and greenhouse culture; half-hardy perennial.....	.10
93.	Chinese Pompon. Same as preceding, with small flowers.....	.10
94.	Double Mixed Coronarium. Annual varieties; 1½ ft.....	.05
95.	Single Mixed Carinatum. Annual varieties; 1½ ft.....	.05



CINERARIA. (Aschenpflanze.)

A favorite greenhouse plant with a great variety of beautiful colors, blooming through the winter and spring months. Seed should be sown in July or August; when large enough, pot in an equal mixture of loam, leaf-mould, and sand, and in December repot in a stronger soil. Our strains of these beautiful flowers are acknowledged by all our florists to be the best stock in this country.

96.	Hybrida Grandiflora. This strain is saved only from extra large flowering prize varieties; 1½ ft.....	.50
97.	Hybrida Grandiflora Nana. New, large-flowering, dwarf varieties, splendid strain; 8 inches .....	.50
98.	Maritima Candidissima. Silvery foliage; 1½ ft .....	.10

CLARKIA. (Clarkie.)

Favorite annuals, with pretty, cheerful-looking flowers, growing freely, and blooming profusely in any good garden loam.

99.	Double Mixed. ½ ft05
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COLUMBINE. (See Aquilegia.)

COCK'S COMB. (See Celosia.)

COBÆA. (Cobaea.)

100.	Scandens. A magnificent, rapid-growing vine, with beautiful foliage, and large, purple, bell-shaped flowers; seed should be planted edgewise, and covered lightly; half-hardy perennial10
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COLEUS.

Ornamental foliage plants of general use in ribbon gardening, massing, or any situation where striking effect is wanted. Many new varieties are produced from seed. Half-hardy perennials.

101.	Finest Mixed. Saved only from newest sorts.....	.50
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CONVOLVULUS MINOR. (*Winde.*)
(Dwarf Morning Glory.)

Showy plants, with handsome, rich-colored flowers, producing a brilliant effect in beds or borders. Annual.

NO.		PKT.
102.	Tricolor. Bright blue with yellow; fine for baskets and vases. 1 ft.....	.05
103.	Finest Mixed. 1 ft.....	.05

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.
(See Morning Glory.)

COLLINSIA. (*Collinsie.*)

A genus of free-flowering California annuals of great beauty, well adapted for massing or mixed borders.

104.	Finest Mixed. 1 ft.....	.05
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COREOPSIS, or CALLIOPSIS.
(*Gottesaugen.*)

A genus of showy annuals and perennials. They are of a hardy character, and require only to be sown in rich loam.

105.	Tinctoria. Golden yellow, with brown center; annual; 1½ ft.....	.05
106.	Purpurea. Dark-brown, 1½ ft.....	.05
107.	Drummondii. Yellow and red; annual; 1½ ft.....	.05
108.	Coronata. Yellow; very fine; annual; 1 ft.....	.05
109.	Fine Mixed Tall. Annual; 1½ ft.....	.05
110.	Fine Mixed Dwarf. Annual; 1 ft.....	.05
111.	Lanceolata. Beautiful golden yellow; hardy perennial.....	.10

COSMOS. (*Cosmos.*)

Annual showy autumn bloomer; flowers and foliage much admired and very handsome.

112.	Hybridus. Mixed common; small flowering.....	.10
113.	Erlinda. Giant White.....	.15
114.	Rosita. " Pink.....	.15
115.	New Early Blooming Mixed. Large flowering.....	.15

CUCUMBER. (*Wild.*)

A rapid growing vine. Seed should be planted to remain in the ground over winter.

116.	Echinocystis Lobata.....	.10
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CUPHEA. (*Cuphee.*)

These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being constantly in bloom.

117.	Miniata. Crimson; annual.....	.05
118.	Purpurea. Purple; annual.....	.10
119.	Platycentra. (Cigar Plant) Tender perennial.....	.10



CYCLAMEN. (*Erdscheibe, Alpenveilchen.*)

One of the most popular plants for winter and spring blooming. The foliage is beautifully marked, and the flowers are extremely handsome. Sow the seed in a compost of well-rotted manure, leaf-mould and coarse sand, thoroughly mixed, and they will make flowering bulbs in one year, if well grown. They require gentle heat and even temperature.

NO.		PKT.
120.	Persicum. Prize stock; extra mixed; superb strain of very large and rich-colored flowers.....	.25

CYPRESS-VINE. (*Ipomea.*) (*Quamoclit.*)

A popular climbing plant with delicate, fern-like foliage, and beautiful, star-shaped flowers. Annual; 10 feet.

121.	Cypress Vine. Scarlet.....	.05
122.	" " White.....	.05
123.	" " Mixed.....	.05

DAHLIA. (*Dahlie.*)

This favorite fall flower, to succeed well, should have a strong, deep and rich soil. The roots should be stored during the winter in a dry, warm cellar, and covered with sand. If the seed is started very early in a hotbed, and transplanted in May, the plants usually bloom the first year. Half-hardy perennials.

124.	Extra Fine Double Mixed. Saved from very choicest varieties.....	.10
125.	Single Mixed. From finest varieties.....	.10



DAISY. (*Bellis Perennis.*)
(*Tausendschan.*)

Well-known perennials. Admirably adapted for making edgings to borders, and growing in pots. They grow best in a shady and rather cool situation, in loamy soil richly manured.

126.	Double White. From extra double flowers; ½ ft.....	.10
127.	Double Extra Mixed. From prize flowers; ½ ft.....	.10



DIANTHUS JAPONICUS.

DIANTHUS. (Chinese Pink.) (*Nelke*.)

The following all bloom the first year, and are highly valued for the beauty of their flowers, which present a rich variety of colors. The different varieties are hardy, and usually live over winter, blooming more profusely the second year.

NO.		PKT.
128.	Chinese Double Extra Fine. Mixed; 1 ft .....	.05
129.	Chinese Laciniatus. Double fringed; finest mixed; 1 ft .....	.10
130.	Chinese Double Dwarf. Mixed.....	.05
131.	Japonicus. (Eastern Queen.) Splen- did flowers; splendidly stained and striped .....	.10
132.	Heddewigii. Single mixed.....	.05
133.	Heddewigii Diadematus. Double extra mixed; 1 ft .....	.10

DATURA. (*Stechapfel*.)

134. **Fastuosa. Double mixed. Large branch-**
ing plants, producing handsome blos-
soms, yellow, white and lilac

.05

DELPHINIUM. (See Larkspur.)**DIGITALIS.** (Foxglove.) (*Fingerhut*.)

Well-known hardy biennials of easy culture. They prefer a rich, loamy soil, and partial shade.

135. **Gloxinioides. Mixed varieties, finely**
spotted; 3 ft

.05

136. **Grandiflora Lutea. Yellow.....**

.05

DOLICHOS. (Hyacinth Bean.)(*Dolichos*.)

A beautiful quick-growing climber, with purple and white flowers blooming in clusters resembling the blossom of hyacinths. Will thrive in a hot situation; annual; 15 ft.

137. **Lablab. Purple.....**

.05

138. **Lablab. White.....**

.05

EUCALYPTUS. (Australian Gum Tree.)

Besides being ornamental for sub-tropical gardening, while young, it has a powerful influence in destroying the malarious agency which is supposed to cause fever in marshy districts. Half-hardy; 150 feet.

139. **Globulus. (Blue Gum or Fever-destroy-**
ing Tree)

.10

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. (*Eschscholtzie*.)

Annual plants, with bright, showy flowers. Very attractive for bedding, massing or ribbon-work. Light, rich soil.

NO.		PKT.
140.	Californica Fine Mixed.....	.05
141.	Californica. Bright yellow, with orange center; 1 ft.....	.05
142.	Californica Alba. White; 1 ft.....	.05
143.	Californica Crocea. Golden yellow.....	.05
144.	Crocea, flore pleno. Double orange- colored flowers; 1 ft.....	.10
145.	Crocea, flore pleno Alba. Double white; 1 ft .....	.10

**ELICHRYSUM.** (Everlasting Flower.)(*Strohblume*.)

Very effective everlasting flowers; extensively used for winter bouquets and decorations. Succeed in any good garden loam. Annuals.

146. **Double Mixed. All colors; 1½ ft.....**

.05

147. " **Blood Red.....**

.05

148. " **White.....**

.05

149. " **Yellow.....**

.05

150. " **Rose.....**

.05

EUPHORBIA. (Snow on the Mountain.)(*Wolfsmilch*.)

A showy border plant, with foliage veined and margined with white. Grows well in common garden loam.

151. **Variegata. Annual; 1½ ft.....**

.05

FEVERFEW. (*Matricaria*.)(*Mutterkraut*.)

Low-growing plants, suitable for beds and edgings, extensively grown by florists for their flowers. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil. Half-hardy perennial.

152. **Parthenium. Dwarf double white;**
very fine; 1 ft

.05

FLAX. (See Linum.)**FLOS ADONIS.** (See Adonis.)**FOUR O'CLOCK.** (See Mirabilis.)**FOXGLOVE.** (See Digitalis.)



FORGET-ME-NOT.

FORGET-ME-NOT. (*Myosotis*).
(*Vergiss-mein-nicht*.)

Neat and beautiful little plants with star-like flowers, too well known to need much description. Succeed best in moist situations. Half-hardy perennials.

NO.		PKT.
153.	Palustris, Large-Flowering. (True Forget-me-not.) Beautiful blue; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft; annual .....	.10
154.	Palustris Semperflorens. New dwarf blue; flowers all summer; annual; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ....	.05
155.	Alpestris Elegantissima Mixed. Very large; biennial; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft .....	.05

GAILLARDIA. (*Gaillardie*.)

A genus of beautiful, showy plants, well adapted for garden decoration, giving a profusion of brilliant flowers during the summer and autumn.

156.	Picta Lorenziana. "New Double Gaillardia;" mixed colors; annual; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft ...	.05
157.	Picta Mixed. Choice single varieties; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft .....	.05
158.	Aurora Borealis. Beautiful, brilliant colors; annual; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ....	.05
159.	Perennis Grandiflora Mixed. Hardy perennial; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ....	.05

GERANIUM. (*Storachschnabel*.)

These plants are too well known to require description.

160.	Large-Flowered Zonale. Show varieties; extra mixed .....	.25
161.	Zonale. Finest mixed .....	.10

GILIA. (*Gillie*.)

Handsome, low-growing annuals; profuse bloomers; suitable for beds, borders, or rock-work. Grow well in common garden soil.

162.	Capitata. Blue; 1 ft. ....	.05
163.	Tri-Color Splendens. Blue and yellow .....	.05
164.	Mixed. Choice colors; 1 ft .....	.05

GILLIFLOWER. (See Stocks.)**GODETIA.** (*Godetie*.)

Exceedingly handsome, showy, free-flowering annuals; suitable for beds, borders and ribbon-work. Succeed best in rather poor soil.

165.	Duchesse of Albany. Pure white .....	.05
166.	Rubicunda Splendens Double. ....	.05
167.	Finest Mixed. 1 ft. ....	.05

**GLOXINIA.**

Splendid greenhouse plants, producing their beautiful flowers, of the richest and most brilliant colors, in great profusion. They grow best in a porous, well-enriched soil, in a warm, moist atmosphere. The bulb must be kept very warm and dry during the winter. Tender perennials.

NO.		PKT.
168.	Hybrida. Choicest French Varieties; mixed, spotted and stained; from a splendid collection .....	.25

**GOMPHRENA.** (*Globe Amaranth*).
(*Kugelamaranth*.)

Well-known everlasting, with showy flowers; extensively used in winter decorations. Start the seed in heat, and transplant, as they are slow to germinate outside. Annuals.

169.	Globosa Alba. White; 1 ft. ....	.05
170.	Globosa Rubra. Reddish-purple; 1 ft. ....	.05
171.	Globosa Orange. 1 ft .....	.05
172.	Globosa Variegata. Striped and variegated; 1 ft .....	.05
173.	Globosa, Mixed Varieties. ....	.05

GOLDEN FEATHER. (*Pyrethrum*).
(*Metterich*.)

Indispensable as a foliage plant for ribbon or carpet pattern. Of a beautiful golden-yellow throughout the season.

174.	Aureum. Golden foliage; biennial; 1 ft.05
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GOURDS. (*Kuerbis*.)

These are grown for their curiously-shaped and variegated fruit. The vine is desirable for covering arbors, walls, etc. Annuals.

175.	Hercules Club. Club-shaped .....	.05
176.	Serpent. Very long, resembling a snake .....	.05
177.	Dish Rag .....	.05
178.	Bottle-Shaped. Very desirable .....	.05
179.	Large Varieties. Mixed .....	.05
180.	Apple-Shaped. Striped with green .....	.05
181.	Egg Shaped. Resembling an egg .....	.05
182.	Mock-Orange. Shape and color of an orange .....	.05
183.	Pear-Shaped. Green and yellow striped .....	.05
184.	Small Varieties. Mixed .....	.05

GYPSOPHILA. (*Gypsikraut*)

Graceful, free-flowering plants. Flowers small, but produced in great quantities in loose panicles; elegant for bouquets. Succeed well in common garden soil.

NO.		PKT.
185.	Elegans. Rose; annual; 1½ ft.....	.05
186.	Muralis. Pink; annual; ½ ft.....	.05

HOLLYHOCK. (*Stockrose*.)

This is one of our handsome ornamental biennials, giving spikes of flowers, about five feet high, of almost every color. Seed sown in July will flower the following season. They require dry, deep soil, enriched with plenty of manure.

187.	Double Extra Fine. Finest mixed.....	.10
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HELIANTHUS. (See Sunflower.)**HELICHRYSUM.** (See Elichrysium.)**HELIOTROPE.** (*Sonnenwende*.)

Well known deliciously fragrant plants; excellent for bedding purposes or pot-culture. Half-hardy perennials.

188.	Finest Mixed. 18 inches.....	.10
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HYACINTH BEAN. (See Dolichos.)**ICE-PLANT.** (*Eisplanze*.)

189.	A pretty little trailing plant; the leaves and stalks being covered with small, watery globules, gives it the appearance of being covered with ice. Annual	.05
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IPOMEA. (See Morning Glory.)**IPOMOPSIS.** (*Ipomopsis*.)

Exceedingly handsome, free-flowering biennial, with long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers. Seed started under glass will commence blooming in August. Light, rich soil.

190.	Finest Mixed. 4 ft.....	.05
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JACOBEE. (*Senecio*.)(*Greiskraut*.)

Handsome, free-flowering plants, with brilliant-colored blossoms; fine for beds or borders, succeeding best in light, rich soil. Annual.

191.	Elegans fl. pl. Extra double mixed; 2 ft.....	.05
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JAPANESE IVY. (See Ampelopsis.)**JERUSALEM CHERRY.** (See Solanum.)**JOSEPH'S COAT.** (See Amaranthus)**KENILWORTH IVY.** (See Linaria.)**LADY'S SLIPPER.** (See Balsam.)**LANTANA.**

Ornamental, free-flowering plants, with brilliant flowers constantly changing in hue; fine for garden or pot culture. They delight in a rich loam and sunny situation. Tender perennials.

192.	Hybrida. Finest mixed.....	.10
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LARKSPUR. (*Delphinium*.)(*Rittersporn*.)

Well-known annual and perennial plants, with curiously cut leaves, and splendid flowers of various colors. Good, rich soil and sunny situation suit them best.

193.	Double Branching. Mixed; annual; 1½ ft.....	.05
194.	Double Tall Rocket. Mixed; annual; 1½ ft.....	.05
195.	Double Dwarf Rocket. Mixed.....	.05
196.	Formosum. Dark blue; perennial; 2 ft.....	.05
197.	Perennial Hybrids. Double mixed; 3 ft.....	.05

**LOBELIA.** (*Lobelia*.)

Exceedingly pretty, profusely-blooming plants, of easy culture; valuable for beds, borders, edgings, ribbon-work, baskets, etc. Tender perennials, flowering first season from seed.

NO.		PKT.
198.	Erinus Crystal Palace Compacta. Dark blue; very compact; ½ ft.....	.05
199.	Erinus Crystal Palace Erecta. For borders.....	.05
200.	Erinus Speciosa. Dark blue; ½ ft.....	.05
201.	Mixed Varieties.....	.05

LINARIA. (*Kenilworth Ivy*.)(*Cymbelkraut*.)

This is perhaps better known under the name of Coliseum or Kenilworth Ivy. It is a very handsome trailing plant, suitable for baskets.

202.	Cymbalaria15
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LINUM. (*Flax*.)(*Flachs*.)

One of the most effective and showy bedding-plants, with fine foliage, delicate stems and flowers of long duration. Succeed best in a good, loamy soil.

203.	Grandiflorum Rubrum. (Scarlet Flax.) Annual; 1½ ft.....	.05
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LOPHOSPERMUM. (*Kammsame*.)

Highly ornamental, and effective for the garden and conservatory, with showy, foxglove like flowers; requires a light, rich soil; annual; 10 ft.

204.	L. Scandens10
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LOVE IN A MIST. (See Nigella.)**LOVE LIES BLEEDING.**

(See Amaranthus.)

LOVEGROVE. (See Nemophila.)**LUPINS.** (*Wolfsbohne*.)

Desirable plants in every garden, with long, graceful spikes of various-colored flowers. Common garden soil. Annual.

205.	Extra Mixed. 2 ft.....	.05
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LYCHNIS. (*Lichtnelke*.)

Very handsome and useful perennials, of easy culture, strikingly effective in mixed borders. Good, rich loam.

206.	Chalcedonica. Scarlet; 2 ft.....	.05
207.	Haageana Hybrida. Finest mixed; 2 ft.....	.05

MATRICARIA. (See Feverfew.)**MARTYNIA.** (*Gemsenhorn*.)

A large-growing annual, producing spikes of purple-red flowers, streaked with yellow, which emit a delicious odor. The green pods are highly esteemed for pickles. Half-hardy; 2 ft.

208.	Fragrans05
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MASKFLOWER. (See Alonsoa.)

**MARIGOLD.** (*Tagetes*.)(*Sammetblume*.)

Old garden favorites of rich and beautiful colors. Many of the dwarf varieties make excellent pot-plants for winter blooming. They grow well in a good garden loam. Annual.

NO.		PKT.
209.	African Double. Lemon color; 2 ft. ....	.05
210.	African Double. Orange color; 2 ft. ....	.05
211.	African Double. Tall mixed .....	.05
212.	African Double Early Dwarf. Very double; mixed .....	.05
213.	French Double Cloth of Gold. Bright gold stripes on dark petals; 1½ ft. ....	.05
214.	French Double. Tall mixed .....	.05
215.	French Double, Tall Striped. Finest mixed .....	.05
216.	French Single, Tall Striped. .....	.05
217.	French Single, Dwarf Legion of Honor. .....	.05

MAURANDIA. (*Maurandie*.)

These handsome climbers are particularly adapted for houses and conservatories, or trailing on trellises in the garden; very profuse bloomers, and flower first season from seed. They require a fine, rich loam. Half-hardy perennial.

218.	Finest Mixed. 10 ft.05
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MIGNONETTE. (*Reseda*.)

A well-known favorite for pot or garden culture, with very fragrant spikes of flowers. If well thinned out they produce stronger plants and larger spikes of flowers. Grown in light, sandy soil, its fragrance is much stronger than when grown in a rich soil. Cannot be transplanted. Annual.

219.	Grandiflora. Large-flowering; sweet-scented .....	.05
220.	Giant Pyramidal. Large, reddish tinge .....	.05
221.	Machet. Large flowering .....	.05
222.	Sweet-Scented. The good old well-known variety .....	.05

MIMOSA. (*Sensitive Plant*.)(*Sinnpflanze*.)

A very interesting and curious plant, its leaves closing if touched or shaken. Good garden loam. Annual.

223.	Pudica. Pinkish-white; 1½ ft.05
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MIMULUS. (*Monkey-Flower*.)(*Affenblume*.)

Showy, profuse-flowering plants. They succeed best in rather shady, moist situations. Half-hardy perennials, but treated as annuals.

NO.		PKT.
224.	Moschatus. (<i>Musk-Plant</i> .) Yellow; ½ ft. ....	.10
225.	Cupreus Hybridus Tigrinus. Extra mixed; tigris and spotted .....	.10

MARVELOF PERU OR FOUR O'CLOCK(*Mirabilis*.) (*Wunderblume*.)

A well-known garden favorite, with beautiful foliage and flowers. Bloom first season from seed, and the roots may be kept through the winter like dahlias, blooming much earlier the following season. Rich loam.

226.	Hybrid Fine Mixed. .....	.05
227.	Dwarf Mixed. Variegated leaves .....	.05

MOMORDICA. (*See Balsam Apple*.)**MORNING GLORY, DWARF.**(*See Convolvulus*.)**MORNING GLORY.** (*Trichterwinde*.)(*Convolvulus and Ipomœa*.)

Extensive genus of twining plants; remarkable for their fine foliage and showy flowers. Well adapted for open air or greenhouse culture. Annuals.

228.	Extra Mixed. Choice mixture of all varieties .....	.05
229.	Convolvulus Major (<i>Morning Glory</i> .) Blue .....	.05
230.	Convolvulus Major (<i>Morning Glory</i> .) Crimson .....	.05
231.	Convolvulus Major (<i>Morning Glory</i> .) White .....	.05
232.	Convolvulus Major (<i>Morning Glory</i> .) Dark Purple .....	.05
233.	Ipomœa Bona Nox. Pink shaded; violet center; flowers in the evening .....	.05
234.	Ipomœa Coccinea (<i>Star Ipomœa</i> .) Scarlet, star-shaped flowers .....	.05
235.	Ipomœa Mexicana Grandiflora Alba (<i>Moonflower</i> .) Very large-flowering; white .....	.05
236.	Ipomœa Extra Mixed .....	.05
237.	Imperial Japanese Morning Glory, Extra Mixed. Varieties of foliage and colors in great profusion .....	.10

MOURNING BRIDE. (*See Scabiosa*.)**MUSK PLANT.** (*See Mimulus*.)**MYOSOTIS.** (*See Forget-Me-Not*.)**NEMOPHILA.** (*Lovegrove*.)(*Triften oder Hainblume*.)

Neat, compact, uniform habit of growth, with varied and beautiful colors, blooming all summer; suitable for beds, borders and pot culture. Grow best in a moist, partially-shaded situation and not very rich soil. Annual.

238.	Finest Mixed. ¾ ft.05
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NICOTIANA. (*Tabak*.)

Sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers, 2 to 3 inches across; bloom continually; very showy annual.

239.	Large Flowering Purple. .....	.10
240.	Affinis. Sweet-scented, pure white .....	.10

NIGELLA. (*Love in a Mist*.)(*Schwarzkümmel*.)

Curious and interesting free-flowering plants of easiest culture. Annual.

241.	Finest Mixed. 1 ft.05
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PAPAVER. (See Poppy.)**PASSION FLOWER.**

Handsome, rapid climbers. Start early in heat and set out in the open ground in May. Tender perennial.

NO. PKT.
301. *Cærulea*. Blue10

PENTSTEMON. (*Fuenfaden. Bartfaden.*)

Beautiful and attractive, hardy, herbaceous plants, with long, graceful spikes of richly colored flowers. Succeed in a light loam, and should have a dry situation, as they suffer more from wet than cold during the winter.

302. *Hybridus Extra Mixed*. Perennial;
2 ft.10

**DOUBLE PETUNIA.** (*Petunie.*)

It is perhaps not generally understood that the seeds of double *Petunias* are only obtained by artificially fecundating single blooms with the pollen from the double, making the seed necessarily high priced, nor can all the seedlings be expected to come double. The finest double *Petunias* are always grown from seeds; when propagated by cuttings they degenerate.

303. *Double Mixed Fringed*. Extra fringed, blotched and striped, fecundated with double of the best strain50

304. *Hybrid Double Mixed*. Very large-flowering, fecundated with double, producing a large percentage of double flowers50

SINGLE PETUNIA. (*Petunie.*)

For out-door decoration or house culture few plants equal this. They flower early and continue a mass of bloom the whole season. Succeed well in common loam in a sunny situation.

305. *Striped and Blotched, Large-Flowered*. Extra mixed25

306. *Giant Ruffled*. Fringed and stained25

307. *Grandiflora Alba*. Very large-flowering; white25

308. *Kermesina Grandiflora*. Large-flowering; brilliant pink25

309. *Extra Choice Mixed Hybrid*10

310. *Countess of Ellesmere*. Purple with white throat05

311. *Nyctaginiflora*. White05

312. *Phœnicia*. Purple05

313. *Fine Mixed*05

PELARGONIUM. (See Geranium.)**PHLOX DRUMMONDII.**

(*Flammenblume.*)

A popular bedding plant, producing flowers of the most brilliant colors; blooming throughout the season. Annual; one foot high.

NO.		PKT.
314.	<i>Grandiflora</i> . Pure white .....	.05
315.	" Bright scarlet .....	.05
316.	" Bright red; white center..	.05
317.	" Bright rose; " " .....	.05
318.	" Flesh color; purple center .....	.05
319.	" Dark purple .....	.05
320.	" Striped mixed .....	.05
321.	" Bright pink .....	.05
322.	" Extra Mixed. Our own mixture .....	.05
323.	<i>Cuspidata</i> . (Star of Quedlinburg.) Mixed .....	.05
324.	<i>Dwarf Phlox</i> . Extra Mixed. A magnificent new strain of large-flowering Phlox, embracing many beautiful colors .....	.05

PHLOX PERENNIAL.

Fine, hardy, herbaceous perennials, with large heads of flowers; excellent border plants. Succeed best in a dry, rich soil.

325. *Choice Mixed*. Brilliant colors; 2½ ft.05

POLYANTHUS. (See Primula.)**POPPY.** (*Papaver.*)

(*Mohn.*)

Very showy, free-flowering plants, with large and brilliant flowers. Succeed well in any good garden soil.

326.	<i>Large-Flowered Carnation</i> . Mixture of separate colors of finest double; annual; 2 ft. ....	.05
327.	<i>Dwarf Double Carnation</i> . Mixture of separate colors; 1½ ft. ....	.05
328.	<i>Chinese Double Dwarf</i> . Mixed .....	.05
329.	<i>Ranunculus-Flowered</i> . (African Rose.) Double mixed; annual; 2 ft. ....	.05
330.	<i>Double Pure White</i> . Large-flowering .....	.05
331.	<i>Single Scarlet Field</i> . The wild poppy of Europe; annual .....	.05
332.	<i>Shirley</i> . Extra Mixed. Annual .....	.05
333.	<i>Ice-land</i> . Extra Mixed. Hardy; blooms first season .....	.05
334.	<i>Orientele</i> . Scarlet, large black blotch on each petal; perennial; 3 ft. ....	.05
335.	<i>Bracteatum</i> . A very large orange-scarlet flower, averaging 5 inches in diameter; perennial, 3 ft. ....	.05



POPPY.

PORTULACA. (*Portulak.*)

Too much cannot be said in praise of these popular and beautiful annuals, which are covered with flowers of every color throughout the season. Succeed best in an exposed, sunny situation, on poor, sandy soil.

NO.		PKT.
336.	Carnation Striped.....	.05
337.	Pure White.....	.05
338.	Scarlet.....	.05
339.	Rose.....	.05
340.	Yellow.....	.05
341.	Purple.....	.05
342.	Orange.....	.05
343.	All Colors Mixed.....	.05
344.	Floro Pleno. Finest double mixed; saved from the best varieties and colors.....	.15

POT MARIGOLD. (*See Calendula.*)

AURICULA.

PRIMULA. (*Primrose.*)(*Prmel.*)

These plants cannot be excelled for pot-culture in the sitting room or greenhouse. Seeds sown early germinate more freely than those sown during hot weather. Sow in a fine, rich loam, press lightly, and just cover the seed with fine leaf-mould. Tender perennials.

NO.		PKT.
345.	Sinensis Fimbriata. (<i>Fringed.</i>) Extra mixed.....	.50
346.	Sinensis Fimbriata Alba Magnifica. Large, pure white flowers, with citron eye; very compact.....	.50
347.	Sinensis Fimbriata Rosea. Rosy-purple.....	.50
348.	Sinensis Fimbriata Kermesina. Splend. s. Crimson, very handsome, bright color.....	.50
349.	Sinensis Double Mixed. Saved from the finest double and semi-double varieties.....	.50
350.	Obconica. Large-Flowering Mixed. Evergreen and constantly in bloom.....	.25
351.	Japonica. Finest Mixed. Large flowers.....	.10
352.	Auricula. Choicest mixed, from named show flowers.....	.25
353.	Polyanthus. Splendid mixed; hardy perennial.....	.10

PYRETHRUM. (*See Golden Feather.*)**RESEDA.** (*See Mignonette.*)**RHODANTHE.** (*Rosenblume.*)

Belongs to the family of everlasting, and resembles the *Acroclinium*. Very beautiful for winter bouquets. Annual.

354.	Manglessii. Beautiful satiny, rose color.....	.05
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RICINUS OR CASTOR OIL BEAN.

RICINUS. (*Castor Oil Bean.*)(*Wunderbaum.*)

Tall growing and highly ornamental plants, with beautiful foliage and brilliant-colored fruit. If planted singly on lawns they produce a fine effect. Annual.

355.	Major. Tall, dark-green foliage; 10 ft....	.10
356.	Sanguineus. Blood-red foliage and fruit; 7 ft.....	.10
357.	Borboniensis. 15 ft.....	.10
358.	Zanzibariensis. Mixed; 8 ft.....	.10
359.	Gibsoni. Dark purple-red foliage; 5 ft..	.10
360.	Minor. Dwarf, with rose-colored fruit; 4 ft.....	.10

**SALPIGLOSSIS.** (*Trompetenzunge.*)

Beautiful autumn-flowering plants, with richly penciled and veined blossoms, suitable for greenhouse or garden. Light, rich soil. Annual.

NO.	PKT.
361. Hybrid Extra. Largest flowering; mixed; 2 ft.	.05

SALVIA. (*Salbei.*)

Ornamental bedding-plants, growing best in a light, rich soil, and producing fine spikes of brilliant colored flowers. Half hardy perennial.

362. <i>Patens.</i> Deep blue; blooms second year; 2 ft.	.25
363. <i>Splendens.</i> Bright scarlet; most popular variety; blooms first year; 3 ft.	.10

SAPONARIA. (*Seifenkraut.*)

Pretty dwarf bedding Plants; should be cultivated for their beauty and long-blooming. Annual.

364. <i>Calabrica.</i> Mixed; 1 ft.	.10
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SANVITALIA. (*Sanvitalie.*)

A dwarf, free-growing annual of trailing habit, with double, bright golden-yellow flowers. Common garden loam.

365. <i>Procumbens</i> , fl. pl. Double yellow; ½ ft.	.05
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SNAPDRAGON. (*See Antirrhinum.*)**STOCKS.** (*Gilliflower.*)(*Leukoyen.*)

A favorite genus of plants; one of the sweetest and gayest of flowers for greenhouse or garden; excellent for bedding, massing, edging or pot-culture. Very profuse bloomers, requiring rich soil. Sow the seed in February or March in the hot-bed, or in May and June in the open border.

366. Dwarf German Ten-weeks Double. Choice mixed; annual; 1 ft.	.05
367. Dwarf German Ten-weeks Double. Bright scarlet; annual; 1 ft.	.05
368. Dwarf German Ten-weeks Double. Carmine purple; annual; 1 ft.	.05
369. Dwarf German Ten-weeks Double. Pure white; annual; 1 ft.	.05
370. Perpetual. Large flowering, white	.25
371. Perpetual. Large flowering; mixed	.25
372. Dwarf Snowflake Forcing	.25

SCABIOSA. (*Mourning Bride*)(*Scabiose.*)

One of the handsomest summer-flowering plants, with beautiful, variegated flowers. Grow freely in good loam. Annual.

NO.	PKT.
373. Tall Double. Fine mixed	.05
374. Finest Dwarf Double Mixed	.05

SCHIZANTHUS. (*Spaltblume.*)

A genus of beautiful annuals; profuse bloomers, with rich and various-colored flowers. Sow in light, rich loam, and shelter from winds.

375. Finest Mixed. 1 ft.	.05
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SENECIO. (*See Jacobaea.*)**SENSITIVE PLANT.** (*See Mimosa.*)**SILENE.** (*Catchfly.*)(*Leimkraut.*)

Well-known plants, with bright, attractive flowers, and of easy culture, blooming profusely in any good garden loam. Annual.

376. <i>Armeria.</i> (<i>Catchfly.</i>) Finest mixed; 2 ft.	.05
377. <i>Pendula Compacta.</i> Dwarf; mixed; ½ ft.	.05

SMILAX. (*Myrsephyllum.*)

No climbing plant in cultivation surpasses this for the graceful beauty of its foliage and orange-fragrance of its flowers. Succeeds best in a rich soil. Tender perennial.

378. <i>Asparagoides.</i> 10 ft.	.20
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SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN.(*See Euphorbia.*)**SOLANUM.** (*Jerusalem Cherry.*)(*Nachtschatten.*)

Ornamental and interesting fruit-bearing plants for garden and greenhouse. The fruit resembles cherries, which adhere to the plant all winter. Succeed in a rich soil. Perennial.

379. <i>Pseudo Capsicum Nanum.</i>	.10
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SUNFLOWER. (*Helianthus.*)(*Sonnenblume.*)

A well-known genus of annuals, with large, brilliant flowers.

380. <i>Globosus Fistulosus</i> fl. pl. Double, globe-shaped; very fine; 7 ft.	.05
381. <i>Californian.</i> Tall double; 5 ft.	.05
382. <i>Macrophyllus Giganteus.</i> Very large flowers; 8 ft.	.05
383. <i>Texan Silver Leaved.</i> Single; 6 ft.	.05
384. <i>Double Dwarf.</i> Very handsome; 4 ft.	.05
385. <i>Cucumerifolius.</i> Habit branching; the plant is constantly covered with small, yellow, dark-centered flowers; worthy of a place in every garden; 4 ft.	.05

SWAN RIVER DAISY.(*See Brachycome.*)**SWEET CLOVER.** (*Mellilotus.*)(*Steinklee.*)

Grows about six feet high, and is very sweet-scented; the flowers are white and quite small. It grows freely in any common garden soil. Hardy biennial.

386. <i>Mellilotus Alba.</i> White	.05
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SWEET SULTAN. (*See Centaurea.*)**SWEET PEAS.** (*Lathyrus.*)(*See list on a subsequent page.*)

387. Everlasting Peas. Rose	.10
388. " " White	.10
389. " " Mixed	.10

SWEET WILLIAM. (*Dianthus Barbatus.*)
(*Bartnelke.*)

These are usually classed as *Dianthus*, with China pinks, but differ from them in not blooming until the second year. They are easy of culture and profuse bloomers, and bloom so early in the spring that they fully repay for time and labor.

NO.		PKT.
390.	Single Mixed. All colors.....	.05
391.	Double Mixed .....	.10

TASSEL-FLOWER. (See *Cacalla.*)**THUNBERGIA.** (*Thunbergia.*)

A genus of ornamental, free-flowering climbers of rapid growth, handsome foliage and much admired flowers. Succeed best in light, rich soil and warm situation. Annual.

392.	Finest Mixed. 5 ft.....	.05
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**TORENIA.**

Beautiful trailing, free-flowering plants; suitable for pot culture in house or conservatory. They also succeed well in a moist, shady border, during the summer months, and, for baskets and vases, are unsurpassed. Light, rich loam. Tender perennial.

393.	Fournieri. Azure blue, with three dark blue spots and bright yellow throat.....	.10
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VINCA. (*Sinngruen.*)

Beautiful free-flowering greenhouse plants, with handsome blossoms. Seed should be sown early inside and transplanted into the border in May or June, where they will give fine blooms through the autumn. Light, rich soil.

394.	Mixed Varieties. Best quality.....	.10
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VERBENA. (*Eisenkraut.*)

Well-known popular plants, invaluable for summer decoration, with brilliant flowers of almost every color; very effective in beds. Plants raised from seed are much more vigorous than those grown from cuttings. They delight in a turfy loam. Half-hardy perennials, flowering the first season.

NO.		PKT.
395.	Extra Mixed Hybrid. (Mammoth.) From extra selected named sorts .....	.10
396.	Hybrida, Auricula Flowered. Mixed. Saved from finest varieties with large eyes .....	.10
397.	Hybrida, Candidissima. Pure white. ....	.10
398.	“ Cœrulea. Blue shades.....	.10
399.	“ Defiance. Rich scarlet.....	.10
400.	“ Striata. Carnation-like stripes .....	.10

VIOLA. (Violet.)

(Veilchen.)

Well-known hardy plants, much admired for their beauty, fragrance and long continuance in bloom. Extensively used by florists.

401.	Odorata, The Ozar. Light violet, large and fragrant.....	.10
402.	Odorata, Queen Victoria. Perpetual .....	.10

VIRGINIA CREEPER. (See *Ampelopsis.*)**VIRGINIAN STOCK.**

Very handsome free-flowering little plants, for beds, baskets or edgings; growing freely in any good garden loam. Annual.

403.	Finest Mixed. Red and white varieties; ½ ft.....	.05
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WALLFLOWER. (*Cheiranthuscheiri.*)

(Gelbveil oder Goldlack.)

Well-known deliciously fragrant plants, with large spikes of double and single flowers similar to the gilliflower. The colors are very brilliant, varying from the brightest golden-yellow to deep blood color. Succeed best in light, rich soil in a moist atmosphere. Half-hardy perennials.

404.	Extra Double Finest Mixed. 2 ft .....	.10
405.	Early Flowering Single Mixed.....	.05



SINGLE WALLFLOWER.

WIGANDIA. (*Wigandie.*)

Fine tropical leaves, perennial; if sown early will flower the first season.

NO. PET.
406. *Caracasana*. 6 ft10

XERANTHEMUM. (*Papierblume.*)

Everlastings of the easiest culture. Sow the seed about May, in the open border, in any good garden loam. Very useful for winter decorations. Annual.

407. *Mixed Varieties*05

ZINNIA. (*Zinnie.*)

This is one of the finest summer flowering plants. The flowers are large, handsome, finely formed, and in great variety of colors. Sown early, under glass, will commence flowering in June and continue the whole season. They require but little attention, but plenty of room—should have at least eight inches each way; any common garden loam. Annual.

408. *Extra Mixed Double*. From the finest large flowering varieties05

409. *Double Elegans*. Dwarf *Extra Mixed*05

410. *Curled and Crested*. Finest mixed double05

411. *Striped Mixed Double*05



DOUBLE ZINNIA.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Suitable for mixed borders and ornamental gardening; also, when dried, for winter bouquets and decorations.

412. *Briza Maxima*. (*Quaking Grass*.) Pretty for bouquets; annual; 1 ft05

413. *Bromus Brizæformis*. Resembling the *Briza*; handsome; annual; 1 ft05

414. *Coix Lachryma*. (*Job's Tears*.) Annual; 1½ ft05

415. *Eulalia Japonica*. Magnificent Japanese grass of robust growth, attaining 6 to 7 feet in height, with elegant flower spikes of a light violet color; hardy perennial15

416. *Gynerium Argenteum*. (*Pampas Grass*.) Well-known magnificent grass, with flower-spikes 10 feet high; roots should be kept from frost during winter; perennial10

417. *Stipa Pennata*. (*Feather Grass*.) Perennial; 1½ ft10

418. *Zea Japonica*. (*Striped Japanese Maize*.) A beautiful variegated corn; 2 ft05

HOLLAND BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING.

Our Fall Catalogue Telling when and
how to plant

HYACINTHS,

CROCUS,

TULIPS,

NARCISSUS,

FREEZIAS,

CHINESE SACRED LILIES,

EASTER LILIES, Etc.

Will be ready in September and may
be had for the asking.

Flower Seeds in Bulk.

For those of our customers who make extensive sowings of flower seed, and for florists who require larger quantities than are usually sold in packets, we offer some of the leading sorts by weight. This list embraces the most desirable kinds for bedding, edging and ornamental planting. Those who plant largely will find this a very economical mode of securing their seed.

We send free by mail, at prices annexed, but no discount can be allowed on flower seeds by weight. Quarter ounces will not be supplied at ounce prices on any flower seed valued at less than fifty cents per ounce.

	PER OZ.
Ageratum Mexicanum	\$0 40
Alyssum . Sweet.....	50
Aster . Pyramidal, fine mixed.....	2 00
" French Pæony fine mixed.....	2 00
" Globe Pæony, flowered, mixed.....	2 00
" Perfection, extra fine, mixed.....	2 00
" Chrysanthemum, Rose, mixed.....	2 00
" Imbricated Victoria, mixed.....	2 00
" Crown, mixed.....	2 00
" Chrysanthemum, Dwarf, mixed.....	2 00
" German Quilled, mixed.....	2 00
" Giant Comet Mixed (new).....	4 00
The above in separate colors, 50 cts. per ounce additional.	
Balsam . Choice mixed, double.....	75
" Double Camellia, mixed.....	1 00
" Double, pure white.....	1 00
Calendula . Striped.....	20
" Le Proust.....	20
" Prince of Orange.....	30
Carnation . Early Dwarf, double mixed.....	2 00
" Marguerite, " ".....	2 50
Candytuft . Large white.....	20
" White Rocket.....	30
" Fine Mixed.....	30
Canna Indica . Mixed, common.....	40
" French Mixed Dwarf.....	1 00
Centaurea Cyanus . (Bachelor Button).....	40
" Candidissima.....	3 00
" Gymnocarpa.....	1 00
Cineraria Maritima Candidissima . (Dusty Miller).....	50
Convolvulus Major . (Morning Glory.) Extra Mixed.....	20
Convolvulus Imperial Japanese	50
Cobæa Scandens	60
Cosmos . Fine mixed.....	80
" Pink.....	1 00
" White.....	1 00
Coreopsis Tinctoria	40
" Coronata.....	40
" Tall Mixed.....	40
" Dwarf Mixed.....	40
Cypress Vine . Mixed.....	40
Daisy . Double white.....	4 00
" Mixed double.....	4 00
Dianthus . (Double China Pink).....	60
Escholtzia Californica	30
" Crocea.....	30
Euphorbia Variegata	30

	PER OZ.
Elichrysium . Double mixed.....	\$0 75
Forget-me-not . Large flowering.....	5 00
" Small flowering.....	2 00
Golden Feather . (Pyrethrum Aureum).....	80
Gourd . Mixed.....	40
Hollyhock . Finest double, mixed.....	1 00
Larkspur . Double branching, mixed.....	1 00
" Double tall rocket.....	40
" French double dwarf.....	40
Lobelia Erinus . Speciosa blue.....	1 00
" Crystal Palace blue.....	1 50
" Erecta Crystal Palace.....	2 00
Marigold	40
Marvel of Peru . (Four o'clock) mixed.....	25
" Dwarf mixed.....	30
Mignonette . Common sweet-scented.....	15
" Large flowering.....	50
" Large flowering Machet.....	60
Nasturtium . Tall extra, mixed.....	25
" Dwarf extra, mixed.....	25
Pansy . Fine mixed.....	1 50
" Variegated Striped, mixed.....	1 50
" Large flowering, mixed.....	2 00
" Large flowering, our own mixture.....	3 00
" Large flowering, Trimardeau mixed.....	3 00
Petunia . Extra mixed Hybrid.....	1 00
Phlox Drummondii . Grandiflora, extra mixed.....	2 00
Poppy . Carnation, double, mixed.....	30
" Carnation, double white.....	40
" Single scarlet field.....	30
Portulaca . Fine mixed.....	50
" Double, mixed.....	5 00
Ricinus . (Castor Bean).....	30
Salpiglossis . Extra, mixed.....	60
Salvia . Splendens.....	3 00
Scabiosa . (Mourning Bride) mixed.....	40
Smilax	75
Stock, Double . (German Ten Weeks) mixed.....	2 00
Sunflower . Double.....	30
" Cucumerifolius.....	40
Sweet Peas . See page 50.	
Sweet William . Double, mixed.....	1 50
" Fine mixed.....	50
Verbena . Extra Mixed Hybrid.....	1 50
" Mammoth, mixed.....	2 50
Violet . Sweet-scented.....	2 00
Wallflower . Mixed double.....	3 00
" Single, mixed.....	1 00
Zinnia . Choice double, mixed.....	50

We would call particular attention to the different varieties of Flower Seeds, which we buy in separate colors and mix ourselves. They are in every case the best grade, and are mixed carefully so as to insure a good proportion of all colors.

SWEET PEAS.

A few lines in regard to the culture of Sweet Peas may not be amiss. Reports of failure to have good flowers are very frequent, but the reason may be almost invariably attributed to our deep sandy soil.

Sweet Peas grow best naturally, where hard-pan is near the surface, or where the soil is more or less clay. The labor and expense of procuring, and making into a bed, a load of clay, is fully repaid by the fine blossoms which otherwise invariably fail to come. By adding a little fertilizer, such a bed may be used for years.

Pure raw bone dust is universally recommended as the best fertilizer for Sweet Peas. A small quantity should be worked into the bottom of the trench in which the peas are planted, but if the soil is moderately rich, it is better to work it into the soil about the plants, after they are up a foot or two; then the plants will produce flowers instead of running to foliage.

If the soil is poor, it should be thoroughly enriched to a depth of one foot before the seeds are planted. If the soil is light, it is advisable to tread it firm before sowing the seed, and thereafter it should not be cultivated much; it is advisable to keep the weeds in check.

The heat often plays havoc with the vines, one day of hot weather parching them to an extreme. Brush is the best support. Some people claim that wire burns the vines when the sun is warm.

Sweet Peas should never be sown near a fence, on account of the lack of ventilation and the additional heat.

In the bottom of a trench six inches deep, sow the seeds, covering them about an inch. As they grow, gradually fill the trench, taking care not to cover the young shoots. Do not allow water to gather in the trenches, but after the plants are well started, they can hardly be watered too much.

We have selected the best varieties from a long list of names, and we are sure they will give general satisfaction. Those marked thus (*) are the improved large-flowering varieties.



	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.	LB.
Adonis. Carmine rose.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
*Apple Blossom. Bright pink and blush.....	05	10	20	60
*Blanche Burpee. Pure white; large; superior substance.....	05	10	20	60
Blanche Ferry. White petals, red standard.....	05	10	20	60

SWEET PEAS.—Continued.

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.	LB.
Blanche Ferry. Extra Early. Like Blanche Ferry, but 10 days earlier.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
Boreaton. Dark brown wine color.....	05	10	20	60
*Blushing Beauty. Soft pink, suffused with lilac.....	05	10	20	60
Butterfly. Pale gray, with distinct porcelain edge.....	05	10	20	60
Cardinal. Crimson scarlet.....	05	10	20	60
*Countess of Radnor. Delicate lavender.....	05	10	20	60
Crown Princess of Prussia. Blush pink.....	05	10	20	60
Duchess of Edinburgh. Scarlet, flushed with crimson.....	05	10	20	60
Emily Henderson. White.....	05	10	20	60
Empress of India. Rosy pink standards, white wings.....	05	10	20	60
Fairy Queen. White, flushed, feathered with pink.....	05	10	20	60
Firefly. A brilliant fiery scarlet.....	05	10	25	1 00
Gaiety. White, with bright rosy lilac stripes.....	05	10	20	60
Isa Eckford. Creamy white and rosy pink.....	05	10	20	60
*Juanita. Large flowers; white, with lavender stripes.....	05	10	25	75
*Katherine Tracy. Large; soft, but brilliant, pink flowers.....	05	10	25	75
Lottie Eckford. Rose and white, edged with blue.....	05	10	20	60
Lemon Queen. Blush pink and lemon.....	05	10	20	60
*Mars. The most intense crimson; profuse bloomer, and a magnificent, large flower.....	05	15	40	1 50
Miss Hunt. Carmine-salmon and soft pink.....	05	10	20	60
Mrs. Gladstone. Delicate soft pink, with rosy blush wings.....	05	10	20	60
Mrs. Sankey. Pure white, perfect form, large size, a profuse bloomer.....	05	10	20	60
*Monarch. Dark maroon.....	05	10	20	60
Painted Lady. Rosy crimson and blush white.....	05	10	20	60
Princess of Wales. White, striped with lavender and mauve.....	05	10	20	60
Primrose. Pale yellow primrose. Novel and distinct.....	05	10	20	60
Queen of England. White, of large size.....	05	10	20	60
*Ramona. Creamy white ground, dotted with pink.....	05	10	25	75
Red Striped.	05	10	20	60
Scarlet Invincible. Bright scarlet.....	05	10	20	60
*Senator. Chocolate and creamy white.....	05	10	20	60
*Stanley. Deepest burnt carmine; large, and best dark variety.....	05	10	20	60
The Queen. Bright pink, shaded with heliotrope.....	05	10	20	60
Vesuvius. Carmine rose, shaded to a velvety violet.....	05	10	20	60
Violet Queen.	05	10	20	60

DWARF SWEET PEAS.

Cupid. The first of the kind. Color pure white. It is a free bloomer and is suitable for borders or bedding, growing about six inches high. It also makes a good pot plant.

Packet 05c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Pink Cupid. The novelty in Sweet Peas for 1898. A departure from Blanche Ferry. Grows 6 to 8 inches high, and spreads 12 to 18 inches around.

Packet, 12 seeds, 15c. Packet, 24 seeds, 25c.

Mixed Sweet Peas.

Consisting of many different kinds of Sweet Peas grown together, and will be found to be a good mixture for the price.

Oz. 5c., ¼ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Extra Mixture.

A mixture of all the above named sorts, mixed by ourselves, in proper proportion to insure a variety of all colors. For variety this mixture is unsurpassed.

Packet 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Superb Mixture.

Consists of the large-flowering varieties only. It comprises a choice selection of the best and newest sorts, and where quality rather than variety is wanted, will meet the requirements of the most exacting.

Packet 5c.; oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

EVER-BLOOMING FRENCH CANNAS.

There are but few plants, which can be grown with only a small amount of care and attention that give so much satisfaction, and make so fine a display as a bed of French Cannas.

The old fashioned tall Cannas, that were grown for their foliage, had a place in floriculture, that could not otherwise be filled, but with the improvement made by adding to fine foliage, fine flowers, almost as various in colors as the rainbow, we have a bedding plant that is unsurpassed. The flowers are being constantly improved. New colors are added, and shades are intensified until the list of sorts is numbered by the score.

The latest departure is in the size of the flowers, which have now been increased in a few sorts to a diameter of over five inches.

We give a list of tested varieties which may be depended upon as the choicest of many that are usually catalogued.

Our plants have been grown in pots and are large enough to be kept in the house if desired, where they also make a fine show, or they may be bedded, providing the danger from frosts is past.

	EACH.	DOZ.
President Cleveland. (New.) Originated on the grounds of the White House. The grandest scarlet Canna to date. Grows four to five feet high, and bears immense clusters of brilliant orange scarlet flowers. Flowers $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches across.....		\$ 0 50
Austria. One of the new monster-flowering Cannas. Color a beautiful golden yellow, with very faint red spots on the throat. Foliage very tough, plant sturdy and vigorous, throwing up an immense number of shoots. Height 5 to 6 feet. We have found this canna to do best where it is shaded from the afternoon sun		20
Italia. Another monster-flowering variety. Flowers may be described as having large splashes of bright red on canary yellow ground. Grows 5 or 6 feet high and is very vigorous; flower stalk large and carried well above the foliage, which is strong and tough.....		25
America. Belongs to the same class, but has dark bronze foliage. Flowers very large, deep orange red, and striped and flamed with dark shades.....		50
Burbank. Like Austria, but has more prominent spots. Foliage very strong and tough; plant sturdy and vigorous, producing large flower stalks well above the foliage.....		25
Philadelphia. Of recent introduction. Grows to a height of three feet. Flowers a brilliant scarlet, identical with the well-known and popular Alphonse Bouvier, but not so tall and does not have the same habit of drooping the flower stem. A splendid bedder.....		25
Flamingo. Height about 3 feet. Foliage strong and green. Flowers of large size and a most brilliant crimson. Flower stalks large and compact. Being a vigorous grower it makes a fine bedding canna.....		30
Souvenir Antoine Crozy. The finest of the gilt-edged type. Plant grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. Flowers intense scarlet, bordered with a broad band of gold. Does not fade with heat, and makes a striking appearance.....		20
President Carnot. Broad bronze leaves; stalks vigorous, bearing large heads of orange-scarlet flowers, faintly suffused with pink. Height 3 to 4 feet The best bronze Canna for bedding.....	15	1 50
Eldorado. The nearest approach to a clear yellow, being but faintly speckled with light red, which is not perceptible five feet away. Spikes compact; flowers drop when past their prime—a good feature—and the plant is vigorous, growing 3 to 4 feet high.....	15	1 50
Florence Vaughan. An old sort, but deservedly retains its popularity. Height 4 to 5 feet; habit vigorous, producing many strong stalks, bearing large spikes of brilliant flowers which are bright yellow, covered with large bright red spots. The best of this type.....	15	1 50
Chas. Henderson. Brilliant crimson. Height 3 to 4 feet. Foliage dark green The best of the older and cheaper Cannas for bedding Being a strong grower, and having large flower stalks, a bed of them is a glow of color all summer.....	10	1 00
L. E. Bally. A vigorous, strong-growing Canna, producing large, canary-yellow flowers, very faintly mottled with red. Height 4 to 5 feet.....	10	1 00
Alphonse Bouvier. A standard Canna, having brilliant scarlet flowers. Height 4 to 5 feet. Spikes large and drooping. Planted extensively, and very popular,	10	1 00

CANNAS.—Continued.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Madame Crozy. Almost the first of the French Cannas. Height two feet. Habit vigorous; flower spike large; color bright crimson, edged with gold. Profuse bloomer, and makes a fine pot plant.....	\$0 10	\$1 00
Queen Charlotte. One of the first of the gilt-edged type. Similar in color to Madame Crozy, but having a broad band of yellow; might be described as being yellow, with a large red blotch. Habit good, but fades a little in the sun. Height 3 to 4 feet.....	10	1 00
Progression. Height 5 to 6 feet. A good yellow Canna, with faint red spots. Flower spike large, and often divides into three or more trusses, which lengthens the period of blooming.....	10	1 00
Edward Mieg. Height 3½ feet. A fine addition to the list of high-colored Cannas, having strong stalks bearing large spikes of vermilion-scarlet flowers.....	10	1 00

**CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.**

Commonly called Elephant's Ears. One of the most beautiful and ornamental foliage plants, either for pot culture or the open ground. They have broad light green leaves, beautifully veined with dark green, and will grow to immense size if well taken care of. We have ourselves grown the plants five and one-half feet high, with leaves forty-four inches long. The small bulbs make a fine border for a bed of Cannas, and as they grow well in the shade, are unequalled to plant in the angle between the piazza and the house. The large plants are planted singly in lawns, and make a fine tropical appearance. To grow them successfully, the soil should be rich to a depth of two feet, and if the plants are watered plentifully (they cannot be watered too much) and an occasional dressing of fresh cow manure applied, they will make a growth that is really wonderful.

	EACH.	
Small bulbs (for bedding).....	\$0 10	15
Medium.....	25	30
Large.....	25	30
Mammoth.....		50

TUBEROSE.

A white sweet-scented flower, too common to need much description. The bulbs grow in any garden soil, but should be planted where the sun can reach them all day, if possible. They may be started in pots in the house, but being very tender should not be set out until the weather is quite warm, usually about the middle of May. It is important that the small bulbs be broken from the main one.

Double Pearl. First size and quality.....3c. each; 25c. per doz.; \$1.50 per hundred.
Double Pearl. No. 2. Smaller bulbs, making fewer flowers.....20c. per doz.; \$1.00 per hundred.

IRIS KAEMPFERII.

Called Fleur d' Lis and Japan Iris. One of the most beautiful varieties of the Iris family. The colors are blue, purple, red or white. Some of the varieties are clear colors; others with yellow spots at the base of the petals, and others beautifully mottled, striped and variegated. They need the sun, grow in any garden soil, and in a few years spread to a width of two feet, when the clumps should be divided.

	EACH.
Mixed Colors.	\$0 15

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

	EACH.
These pæonies are among the showiest and most useful of hardy plants, growing well in almost any situation or soil; the flowers will be finer and colors brighter if planted in deep, rich loam, well manured. A fine collection.....	25 to 35



GLADIOLI.

Of summer blooming plants for general garden decoration the gladiolus is deserving of special attention. Requiring but little room, they are exceedingly useful for filling vacant places, while for massing in large beds, where a brilliant and effective display is desired, they are invaluable. They succeed best in good loam, enriched with well-rotted manure. The bulbs should be planted about three inches deep and six inches apart, and kept well watered.

Gladioli in Separate Colors.

This list is composed of a selection of different sorts of the same shade or color, and is given for those who have a stock of bulbs but are short of certain colors.

	PER DOZ.	PER 100
Red and Scarlet. Choicest sorts only.....	\$0 30	\$2 00
Light Colors. Standard selection.....	35	2 50
White and Light. Best named sorts, including a large number of Snow White.....	60	4 00
Striped and Variegated.....	40	2 75
Pink. Fine pink and rose shades.....	30	2 00
Yellow and Orange. Best shades.....	60	3 50

Mixed Gladioli.

Fine Mixed. A good mixture of all colors.....	\$ 25	\$1 00
Extra Choice. The largest collection of kinds and colors. For variety this mixture takes the lead, not only of our list, but any other.....	40	2 50
Special Mixture. Equal quantities of the above separate colors, which will insure a fine assortment of all the most distinct sorts.....	40	2 75

The demand for "Named Gladioli" being so limited, we have cut out our list, but if any of our customers wish named varieties, we can supply them on short notice.

DAHLIAS.

We shall have a supply of the best varieties of Dahlia Roots in all colors, from the beginning of May, on..... EACH.
\$0 20

Postage on Bulbs One Cent for Two Ounces.

LILIES. (*Lilium*.)**Lilium Auratum.**

orange scarlet, with dark spots; a strong-growing, showy variety, and entirely hardy; succeeds well everywhere

Lilies will thrive the best in a rich, dry soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

In this list we offer only such varieties as can be safely set in the spring.

For other varieties see catalogue of bulbs for fall planting.

Auratum. (*Gold Banded Lily*.) This magnificent variety has become one of the standard favorites of the flower garden. The blooms measuring nearly six inches in width when fully expanded, are produced in great profusion; very fragrant. Imported from Japan EACH. \$0 20

Speciosum Album. Pure white, and fragrant. Imported from Japan..... 25

Speciosum Præcox. Pure white, with slight rose tint on ends of the petals..... 25

Speciosum Rubrum. White, spotted with crimson. Imported from Japan..... 20

Superbum. Yellowish-red flowers, from twenty to fifty in number, in the form of a pyramid..... 15

Tigrinum. fl. pl. (*Double Tiger Lily*.) Bright orange scarlet, with dark spots; a strong-growing, showy variety, and entirely hardy; succeeds well everywhere 15

MADEIRA VINE.

A rapid-climbing plant, having beautiful, wax-like, light-green leaves and feathery white flowers, with a delicious fragrance resembling mignonette..... EACH. \$0 05 to DOZ. \$0 40

CINNAMON VINE.

A fine, hardy climber, known also as Chinese Yam. Beautiful glossy leaves, with prominent veins; flowers sweet-scented..... EACH. \$0 10 DOZ. \$0 75

MOONFLOWER VINE.

During May we shall have strong rooted plants of this, the most profuse and rapid-growing vine, that can be raised in our climate. Flowers, immense in size, and pure white, open at night, and are delicately fragrant. Grows best in the sun, and requires rich soil and plenty of water..... EACH. \$0 10

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. (*Aristolochia Siphon*.)

A hardy vine with large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers resembling a miniature pipe. Excellent where a dense shade is wanted. Being slow to root, the vines do not make much growth the first season, but are well worth waiting for. Strong dormant plants EACH. \$0 35

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

We shall have a full supply of the best varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Egg Plant and Pepper Plants at the proper season. Well grown plants, raised from our own seeds, at low prices.

Postage on Roots and Bulbs, One Cent for Two Ounces.

BRASS SYRINGES.

We have a full line of these syringes, useful for greenhouse and garden. Are made extra heavy, and will last a lifetime.

						EACH.
No. AA—Parlor,	7¼ inches long,	1	inch in diameter	.....		\$1 00
No. A—Greenhouse,	12	"	1	"	.....	2 75
No. B—	"	13½	"	1⅝	"	2 75
No. D—	"	15½	"	1½	"	4 25
No. H—	"	18	"	1½	"	2 00
No. O—	"	12½	"	1⅝	"	2 25
No. OO—	"	14	"	1½	"	2 75
No. 2½—	"	18	"	1½	"	4 75
No. 4—	"	18	"	1½	"	4 75
No. 8—	"	18	"	1¾	"	8 50
No. 10—	"	18	"	1½	"	Not as highly polished..... 5 25
No. 11—	"	18	"	1½	"	" " 4 75
No. 12—	"	14	"	1	"	" " 3 25

Hydosprayer, a very large Brass Syringe.....	\$5 00
Cyclone Nozzle for the Hydrosprayer.....	1 00
Scollay's Rubber Sprinkler, for florists' use and window gardens.....	1 00
Scollay's Angle Neck Rubber Sprinkler.....	1 00
Scollay's Putty Bulb.....	1 00

FORCE PUMPS AND SPRAYERS.

Novelty Spray Pump No. 19. The best medium-priced force pump on the market. Is made of galvanized iron with brass joints, and throws a continuous spray. The Vermorel Nozzle on the pump throws a spray like dew. Is a good machine, and does the work admirably..... \$3 00



COLUMBIA FLOWER TUBS.

These tubs are made of the best cypress timber, which will keep for years without rotting. They are made of twelve staves, in tapered shape, held together by two heavy steel wires, which are connected with substantial iron handles, and are so arranged that the wire can be tightened or loosened by simply turning nut on handle.

Natural varnish finish on wood:

12 inch diameter by 11 inch high.....	\$1 00
15 " " 14 " "	1 50
18 " " 16½ " "	2 00
21 " " 18½ " "	2 50
24 " " 20½ " "	3 00

FLORISTS' SUPPLIES, Etc.

Tin Foil.

For Florists' use.....15 cents per pound.

Wooden Pot-Labels.

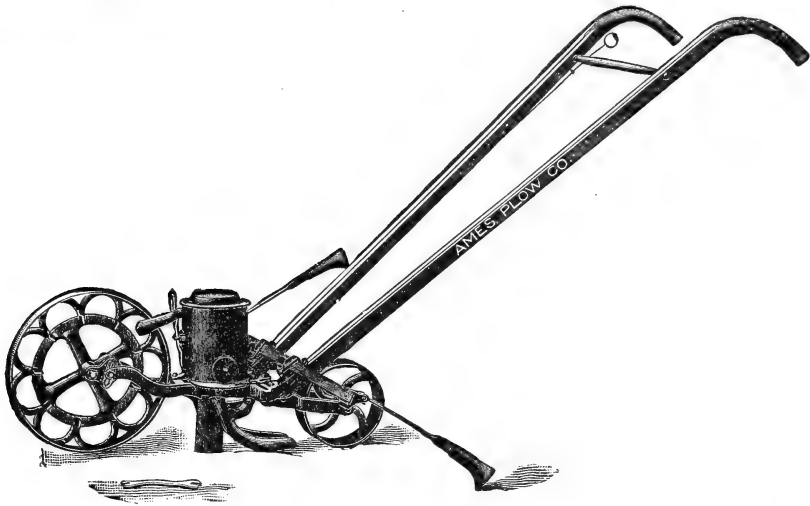
4½-inch, painted.....Per 1,000 in packages, 75 cents.
6-inch, painted.. ..Per 1,000 in packages, \$1.00.

Sheaves of Wheat.

Made from bleached wheat, round or flat.....40 cents to \$3.00 each.

Immortelles, Tooth Picks, Immortelle Letters, Silkaline, &c.

Matthews' New Universal Garden Drill.

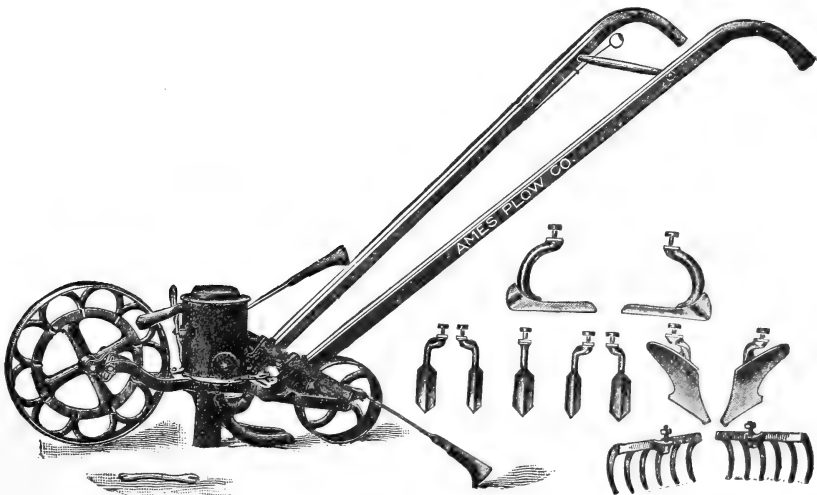


The New Universal Machines are the best on the market. They are substantially made, broken parts are easily replaced; they do the work well and easily; the drills have a cut off, that saves lots of seed when turning to the next row; and have also a plate that graduates the seed outlet to any size desired; and are in short very satisfactory.

Matthews New Universal Garden Drill, each \$6 00; boxed, f. o. b., Cleveland, O.

Matthews' New Universal Single Wheel Combined Drill,

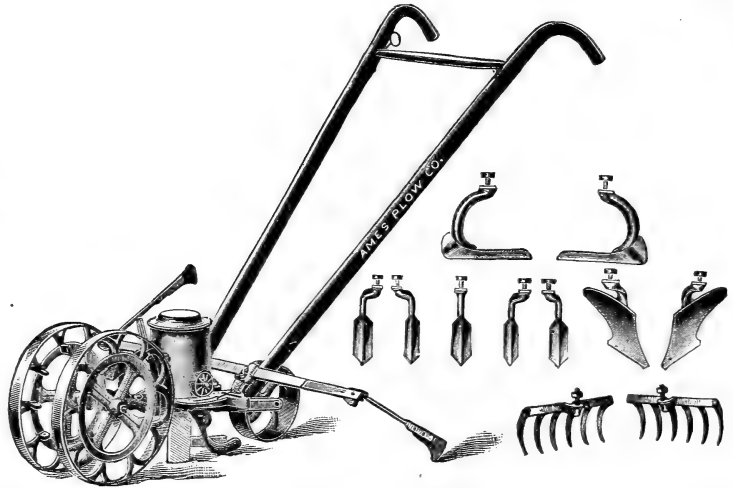
With New Universal Cultivator Attachments.



This desirable combination of the Garden Drill with the Universal Cultivator attachments, is one which cannot fail to recommend itself to all. It is not necessary to remove the seed box, as the teeth can be inserted in the frame with it attached.

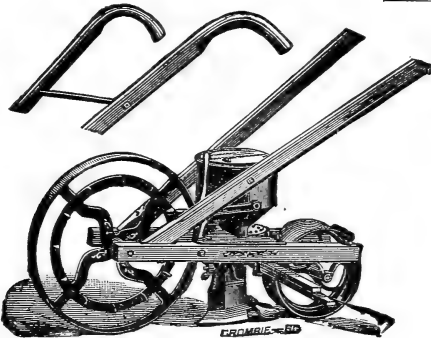
Price, boxed and delivered, express office or depot, Cleveland, Ohio, \$7.00.

**MATTHEWS'
NEW UNIVERSAL
DOUBLE WHEEL
COMBINED
DRILL.**



Seed attachments, markers, cut off, etc., are the same as the Garden Drill, but has two wheels, which, when used as a cultivator enables one to straddle the row.

Price complete, boxed, \$8 00, f. o. b., Cleveland, Ohio.

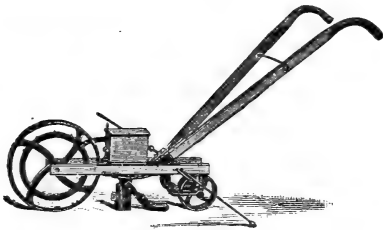


New York Seed Drill.

THE NEW YORK SEED DRILL.

This is a good Seed Drill, and at the very low price it is offered, we feel confident that any one buying one of them will be pleased.

Price, Boxed and Delivered, Cleveland, O.,
at Depot or Express Office, \$4.00.



A. H. Matthews' Seed Drill.

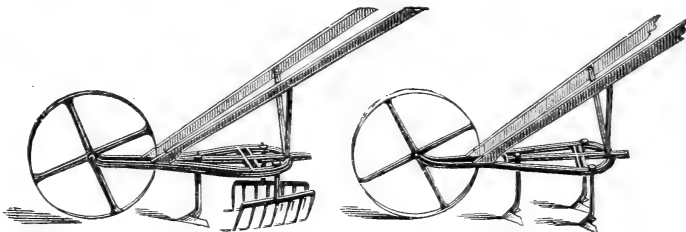
A. H. MATTHEWS' SEED DRILL.

This Drill we have sold for years, and it has given perfect satisfaction. We have only a few of them on hand, and desirous of closing them out, we offer them at a very low price.

This price only holds good as long as our stock lasts.

Price, \$5.00.

COMSTOCK'S HAND CUTIVATOR AND ONION WEEDER.



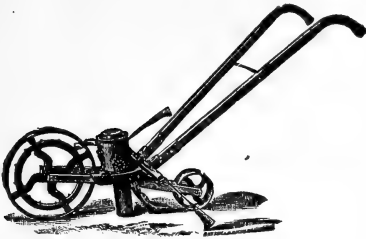
As a Weeder.

As a Cultivator.

These implements are all metal but the handles; light, neat and durable, and are made to a standard, so that any of the parts can be duplicated. They will prove all that is claimed for them.

Both Implements Combined, \$5.00.

A. H. Matthews' Little Gem Seed Drill.



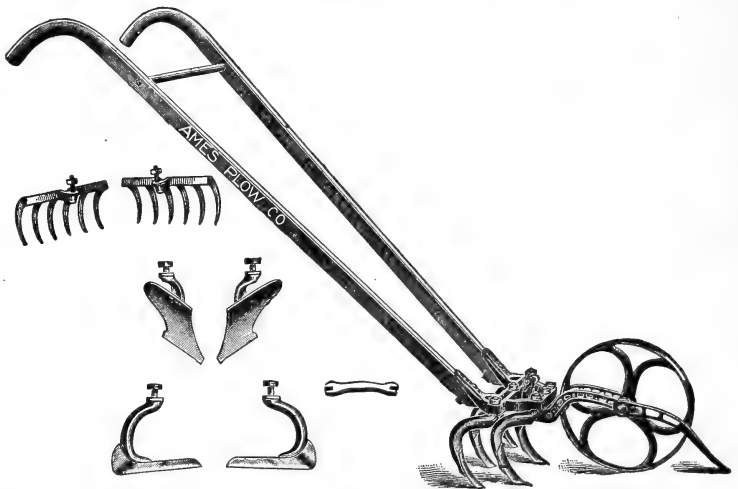
Little Gem Seed Drill.

twenty pounds, is a little beauty, and will last many years. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money will be refunded. Price, \$4.50.

This drill was designed and has been perfected for farmers and Small Gardeners, who have long felt the need of a low priced, reliable seed drill. "Little Gem" will make the drill, drop, and cover all the seeds, such as Turnip, Carrot, Sage, Spinach, Onion, Parsnip, Beet, etc., and mark the next row as perfectly as the best twelve dollar drills, and yet it costs less than half the price. It is well made by experienced men, and is just the thing for those who plant vegetables for home use, and whose root growing is not extensive enough to warrant them in buying a high priced drill. It weighs only

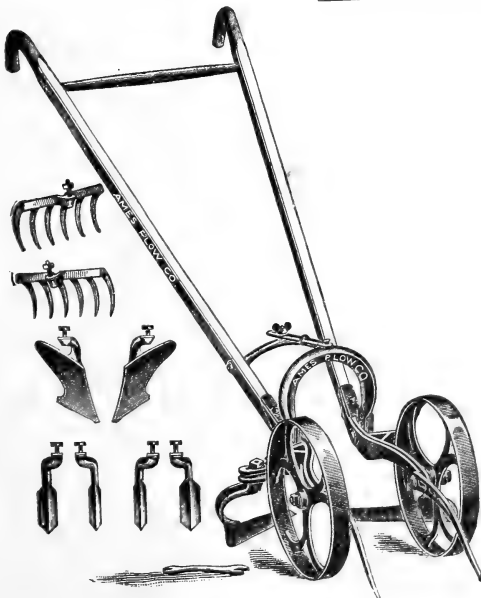
New Universal Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

This is also an improvement over other tools of this type. It can be used either between or astride the rows, although it is really intended for between row cultivation. For straddle cultivation the wheel can be set to one side so as to bring the row of *young* plants under center of frame. The adjustment for graduating the depth of cultivation is unique and readily accomplished.



Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office, Cleveland, O., \$4.25.

New Universal Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator, Rake and Plow.



Specially designed for working both sides of the row at one passing

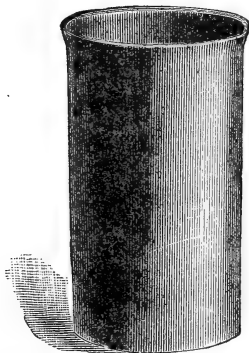
This new hand implement embraces all the good points of older efforts in the same line, and in addition offers new features which cannot fail to be appreciated. The special recommendation is the adjustable arch which by an ingenious device enables the teeth to be pitched at any angle desired

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office, Cleveland, O., \$5.00.

Indurated Fibre Ware.

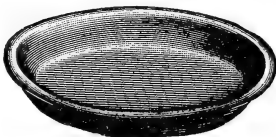
This article is a great improvement over the old fashioned earthen ware, tin or porcelain, because it is waterproof, light, not easily broken, cheap, cannot rust, and is almost indestructible. The vases are used by the best florists and are far superior to anything else for displaying and keeping cut flowers. The new size for roses and 'mums will fill a long felt want.

Florists' Vases, for Displaying Cut Flowers.



No.	Diam., inches inside.	Depth, inches inside.	PLAIN, Price	
			per doz.	each.
0	8	13	\$4 80	\$0 40
1	5½	10	4 20	35
2	4½	9	3 60	30
3	4	6	3 00	25
4	3	4½	2 40	20
22	4½	15	4 80	40

FLOWER POT SAUCERS.



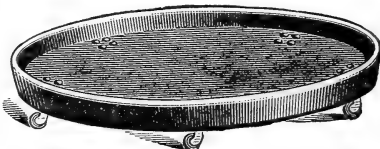
Size.	Each.	Doz.
4-inch	\$0 07	\$0 70
5 "	07	75
6 "	08	80
7 "	08	85
8 "	09	90

Size.	Each.	Doz.
9-inch	\$0 09	\$1 00
10 "	10	1 10
11 "	11	1 20
12 "	12	1 30

These saucers have the advantage over earthen ware, in being waterproof, and are therefore desirable for window gardens and all house plants.

ROLLING STANDS.

For Heavy Plants and Palms.



PLATFORMS ARE INDURATED FIBRE WARE.*

Will not Soak or Rust.

Every heavy plant sold needs one to save carpets and floors, and to enable carpets and floors to be readily cleaned.

	Per Doz.	Each.
13-inch, 3 casters.....	\$7 20	\$0 60
17 " 4 "	9 00	75

Casters have Ball Bearings.

	(Will take Pot)	Per Doz.	Each.
18-inch (16-inch dia.) 5 casters,		\$12 00	\$1 00
20 " (18 " ") 5 "		15 00	1 25
22 " (20 " ") 5 "		18 00	1 50

These larger sizes (18, 20 and 22 inch) are very heavy, and will carry safely 200 lbs.

CUTLERY, ETC.



Pruning Shears, with New Style of Spring.

	EACH.
Pruning Knives, different sizes.....	\$0 75 to \$2 00
Budding Knives, various sizes.....	1 00 to 1 50
Pruning Scissors, assorted.....	50 to 1 00
Grape Gatherers	50 to 75
Pruning Shears, with a new style of spring.....	1 00 to 2 50
Grass Edging Shears.....	3 00 to 3 50
Hedge Shears, different sizes.....	1 50 to 2 50
Grass Hooks (English rivet-back). First quality.....	50 to 75
Lawn Scythes (English rivet-back). 36 inches.....	1 50
Garden Trowels, different sizes and styles.....	10 to 1 00

English Daisy Rake.

A serviceable rake, having sharp teeth for cutting off dandelions, daisies and weeds of all kinds. Substantial and practical.

Price, 22 Teeth, \$3.25 ; 24 Teeth, \$3.50.

Ward's Weeder.

The most useful Weeder made. Made of the best steel plate, having saw edges ; no one should be without it.

Price, 30 Cents Each.

Excelsior Weeder.

A very useful implement for eradicating weeds when first starting into growth, but more especially useful (in our experience) for loosening the soil in flower beds where a large tool could not be used. It is made in imitation of the hand, with five fingers. In operating, it is used in the left hand to loosen the soil, while the right hand is free to pull up the weeds by the roots.

Price, 10 Cents Each.

Lang's Weeder.



The only weeder made which has a band passing over the fingers, thus giving perfect use to the hand for pulling weeds and thinning out plants without laying down the tool. The hand and fingers are as free as though no tool was being held. With it one-third more weeding can be done in a day than with any other weeder. It commends itself to everyone who uses or sees it. It is neatly and strongly made of the best spring steel, and will hold a sharp edge. Highly praised by market gardeners and florists.

Price, 25 Cents Each.

Grafting Wax.

Trowbridge's in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-lb. packages.....Per lb., 40 cents.

Garden Reels.

8-inch.....\$1 00
10-inch.....1 25

Raffia.

Excellent for tying celery, asparagus, trees, shrubs etc. Strong and cheap.....Per lb., 20 cents.

YOU NEEDN'T BREAK YOUR BACK WITH A CLEVELAND LAWN WEEDER.



The only practical device on the market.

Each.....50 cents.

INSECTICIDES.

- Hammond's Slug Shot.** Recommended for most worms and caterpillars which infest cabbage plants, currants, gooseberries and the like. 5 lb. package, 30 cents; 100 lbs., \$5.00.
- White Hellebore.** Effective for slugs on pear and other trees, currant and cabbage worms, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 18 cents; 1 lb., 30 cents.
- Paris Green.** Strictly pure. Price variable.
- Persian Insect Powder.** Strictly fresh. Kills flies, mosquitoes, roaches, ants, etc. Lb., 50 cents.
- Fostite.** Prevents mildew and black rot on carnations, verbenas, and all sorts of vegetation. Per package, 25 cents.
- Whale Oil Soap.** Prevents the ravishes of mealy bug and various kinds of worms and insects that infest the bark of trees and shrubs. Per lb. package, 20 cents.
- Stott's Fir Tree Oil Soap.** A superior remedy for a great many insects that attack house plants, particularly for plant lice; in our experience it is the only article that really kills them and that can be used without inconvenience in the house. For ridding palms, rubber trees, geraniums, and any kind of house plant of insect enemies it has no equal. It is not offensive, may be applied with a syringe or brush, and is cheap. One ounce makes one gallon. Price per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. can, 25 cents.
- Tobacco Dust.** Fertilizer and insecticide. An excellent fertilizer for lawns and gardens, and a good preventative against cut worms and leaf-eating caterpillars. Dust onto the plants when they are wet, and for cut worms spread on the ground around the plants to be protected. Per lb., 05c.; 25 lbs., \$1.00.

FERTILIZERS.

There are many Commercial Fertilizers offered in the market of more or less merit, but, as is well known, it is difficult to determine which possesses the most value. We believe, however, that Pure Raw Bone Dust is recognized as the Best Fertilizer for enriching lawns, gardens, vineyards, or, indeed, any place where enriching the soil is desired, for which it cannot be surpassed. It brings no weeds, no filthy stench and is easily applied, while its effects are, beyond all others, very lasting.

Sometimes good results can be obtained by mixing a good Commercial Fertilizer with Pure Raw Bone. While the Commercial will take immediate effect, the Bone acts slower and a better crop may always be expected.

The Bone we offer is strictly pure, ground from raw bone.

Price, 5c. per lb.; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50; per bbl. 200 lbs., \$5.00.

Larger quantities at special price.

BRADLEY'S ENGLISH LAWN FERTILIZER.

This Fertilizer, which is manufactured by the Bradley Fertilizer Co., one of the largest manufacturers of Fertilizers in the country, we do not hesitate to recommend for lawn and garden use. Call for their pamphlet, "The Lawn and Garden."

It is well to note the quantity required, and use no more.

Quantities to be Used and Prices.

10 lb. Bag for 1,000 square feet of lawn or 500 square feet of garden.....	\$0 50
25 lb. " 2,500 " " 1,200 " "	1 00
50 lb. " 5,000 " " 2 500 " "	1 75
100 lb. " $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of lawn or $\frac{1}{8}$ acre of garden.....	3 00
200 lb. " $\frac{1}{2}$ " " $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	5 50

LAND PLASTER.

Per ton.....	\$10 00
Per Bbl. (250 lbs.).....	1 25

BOWKER'S PLANT FOOD FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

The success of this article is unquestioned. For enriching the soil in a pot, without injury to the plant it is just the thing needed, and the demand for it speaks well for its effectiveness.

The small package contains enough to enrich thirty plants for three months.

Price, small packages, 15 cents; large packages, 25 cents.

Quantity of Seeds Usually Sown to the Acre.

Beans, Dwarf, in drills or rows.....	1	to 1½ bush.	Millet, alone.....	¾	to 1 bush.
" Pole, in hills.....	8	" 12 qts.	Hungarian, alone.....	¾	" 1 "
Beets, in drills.....	4	" 5 lbs.	Mustard, broadcast.....	12	" 16 lbs.
Barley, broadcast.....	2	" 3 bush.	Oats, broadcast.....	2	" 3 bush.
Buckwheat.....	¾	" 1 "	Onion, in drills.....	4	" 6 lbs.
Broom Corn, in hills.....	6	" 8 qts.	Parsnips, in drills.....	4	" 6 "
Carrots, in drills.....	3	" 3½ lbs.	Peas, Early, in drills.....	1½	" 1½ bush.
Cucumbers, in hills.....	1	" 2 "	" Marrow, in drills.....	1½	" 1½ "
Corn, in hills.....	6	" 8 qts.	" Broadcast.....	2½	" 3 "
" in drills.....	2	" 3 bush.	Potatoes, cut tubers, in drills.....	8	" 10 "
Clover, Red, alone.....	1	" 20 lbs.	Radish, in drills.....	8	" 10 lbs.
" White, alone.....	8	" 10 "	Rye, broadcast.....	1½	" 1½ bush.
" Alsike, alone.....	8	" 10 "	Salsify, in drills.....	8	" 9 lbs.
" Lucerne.....	10	" 20 "	Spinach, in drills.....	8	" 10 "
Flax, broadcast.....	1	" 2 bush.	Turnip, in drills.....	1	" 1½ "
Grass, Timothy or Herds, alone.....	1½	" ¾ "	Wheat, broadcast.....	1½	" 2 bush.
" Red Top, alone.....	1½	" 2 "	General Grass Seeding for Mowing Land. Red Clover..... { together } ...6 lbs. Red Clover. Timothy..... { for } ...¼ bu. Timothy. Alsike Clover... { one acre. } ...3 lbs. Alsike Clover.		
" Lawn, alone.....	5	" 6 "			
" Orchard, alone.....	2	" 3 "			
" Kentucky Blue, alone.....	2	" 3 "			
" English Rye grass, alone.....	1½	" 2 "			

Quantity of Seeds Required for a Given Number of Plants, or Number of Hills, or Length of Drill.

Asparagus.....	1 oz. to	60 feet of drill.	Melon, Musk.....	1 oz. to	60 hills.
Beet.....	1 oz.	50 "	Okra.....	1 oz.	40 feet of drill.
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 qt.	100 "	Onion.....	1 oz.	100 "
" Pole.....	1 qt.	100 hills.	Onions, Setts, small.....	1 qt.	40 "
Carrot.....	1 oz.	150 feet of drill.	Parsley.....	1 oz.	150 "
Cabbage.....	1 oz.	3,000 plants.	Parsnip.....	1 oz.	200 "
Cauliflower.....	1 oz.	3,000 "	Peas.....	1 qt.	100 "
Celery.....	1 oz.	4,000 "	Pumpkin.....	1 oz.	40 hills.
Cucumber.....	1 oz.	50 hills.	Pepper.....	1 oz.	2,000 plants.
Corn.....	1 qt.	400 "	Radish.....	1 oz.	100 feet of drill.
Dandelion.....	1 oz.	150 feet of drill.	Salsify.....	1 oz.	70 "
Endive.....	1 oz.	150 "	Spinach.....	1 oz.	50 "
Egg Plant.....	1 oz.	2,000 plants.	Squash, Early.....	1 oz.	50 hill's.
Lettuce.....	1 oz.	4,000 "	" Marrow.....	1 oz.	10 "
Leek.....	1 oz.	100 feet of drill.	Tomato.....	1 oz.	3,000 plants.
Melon, Water.....	1 oz.	30 hills.	Turnip.....	1 oz.	100 feet of drill.

Number of Plants, Trees, Vines, Etc., Required to Set an Acre.

DISTANCE.	NUMBER.	DISTANCE.	NUMBER.
1 ft. by 1 ft.....	43,560	6 ft. by 6 ft.....	1,210
1½ " 1½ ".....	19,360	3 " 8 ".....	680
2 " 1 ".....	21,780	10 " 10 ".....	434
2 " 2 ".....	10,890	12 " 12 ".....	322
2½ " 2½ ".....	6,970	15 " 15 ".....	194
3 " 1 ".....	14,520	18 " 18 ".....	134
3 " 2 ".....	7,260	20 " 20 ".....	103
3 " 3 ".....	4,940	25 " 25 ".....	70
4 " 4 ".....	2,722	30 " 30 ".....	40
5 " 5 ".....	1,742	40 " 40 ".....	27

Weights of Various Articles in the State of Ohio.

Apples.....	per bu. 48 lbs.	Orchard Grass.....	per bu. 11 lbs.
Apples, dried.....	" 22 "	Onions.....	" 50 "
Barley.....	" 48 "	Peaches.....	" 48 "
Beans.....	" 60 "	Peas.....	" 60 "
Buckwheat.....	" 50 "	Plastering Hair.....	" 8 "
Broom Corn.....	" 46 "	Popcorn.....	" 40 "
Blue Grass, Kentucky.....	" 14 "	Rape.....	" 50 "
" English.....	" 24 "	Rye.....	" 56 "
Bran.....	" 20 "	Red Top Seed.....	" 11 "
Canary Seed.....	" 60 "	Salt, coarse.....	" 50 "
Clover Seed.....	" 60 "	" Michigan.....	" 56 "
Corn, shelled.....	" 56 "	Sweet Potatoes.....	" 50 "
" on ear.....	" 68 "	Timothy Seed.....	" 45 "
Corn Meal.....	" 50 "	Tomatoes.....	" 56 "
Charcoal.....	" 22 "	Turnips.....	" 60 "
Coal, Mineral.....	" 80 "	Wheat.....	" 60 "
Coal, Cannel.....	" 70 "	Flour, per bbl. net.....	" 196 "
Coke.....	" 40 "	Salt, per bbl.....	" 2-0 "
Cranberries.....	" 40 "	Lime per bushel.....	" 70 "
Dried Peaches.....	" 32 "	Hay, well settled.....	per cubic foot, 4½ "
Flax Seed.....	" 56 "	Corn, on cob, in bin.....	" 72 "
Hemp Seed.....	" 44 "	Corn, shelled, ".....	" 45 "
Hungarian Grass Seed.....	" 48 "	Wheat, ".....	" 48 "
Irish Potatoes, heaping measure.....	" 60 "	Oats, ".....	" 25½ "
Millet.....	" 50 "	Potatoes, ".....	" 38½ "
Malt.....	" 34 "	Sand, dry, ".....	" 95 "
Oats.....	" 32 "	Clay, compact, ".....	" 135 "
Osage Orange.....	" 33 "		

KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT SWEET CORN



IS the largest early Sweet Corn known. So far, it is ahead of any early corn offered, both in size, earliness, quality and productiveness.

We can positively say that it is as early as Minnesota, coming in before Cory is gone, that it has been raised ready to use in 60 days on sand and 72 days on clay, and that last season "Early Giant" brought 15 cents per dozen in our market, while Cory and Minnesota were bringing 8 cents and 10 cents per dozen.

We know of no early Sweet Corn that combines so many good qualities as "Kendel's Early Giant." For price see page 11.